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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,337—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1898.

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† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th „
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd „
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† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	[illegible]	F. Cole	13th „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	20th „
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VINDOBONA	C. Belien	4,351	12th Aug. 1898.

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YARRA	4,255	Coispellier	5t July 1898.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.

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ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbeuge	30th June.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st June, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 23rd June, calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 14th July, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 28th June, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

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8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. Le Pays de Cocagne.
11. The Cone.
POLAR MYTHS.
THE NUMBER SEVEN.
1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Major
3. Thebes.
4. The Number Seven.
5. The Seven Sleepers.
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Maini, Maruts, and Rishis.
9. The Week (Resumed).
THE SOUTH.
1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus. Also from Volume I.
3. The Tomoye.
UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis as a Bridge.
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3. The Heaven's box.
4. The Ladder.
WHORLS.
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INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show that in almost all rites, institutions, legends, or monuments, we have reminiscences of a 'heaven's-worship of the very remotest and most faded antiquity,' beside which the solar-worship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday.'—The "National Observer," May 5, 1894.

"Night of the Gods"—"M. O'Neill a mis John O'Neill's ... fastueux volume un passage de Georges comme epilogue a ... Lubin: 'Morgue voila une sotte nuit. Dandin, de Moliere ... cela! Je voudrois bien savoir Monsieur, d'etre si noir que ... pourquoi il ne fait point jour la nuit—vous qui etes savant ... une grande question, et qui est difficile, Clitandre: 'C'est ... Lubin: 'Oui, si j'avois etudie, j'aurois ... Tu est curieux, Lubin ... on a jamais songe ... ete songer a des choses ... par le meme reve que Lubin, mais il ... M. O'Neill a ete ... d'avoir beaucoup etudie, beaucoup lu et a sur lui l'avantage ... imagination. ... Si M. O'Neill ne d'avoir une riche ... des origines de la vie religieuse de dissipe pas la nuit ... il fait jaillir ... a mainte reprise du choc des elements ... l'humanite ... qu'il a ... des perspectives ... de l'Histoire des Religions, Janvier ...—Revue ... 98.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,292 1-2 1,250
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	115
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank Indiafa	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad adv	700	1,000	,000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,600	1,100	all	...	450
Anglo-Indian	1,316	...	00	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	650
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	600xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	600
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,700
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	660
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	900
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	670
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	495
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	525
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	880
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	460
Doulia Spinning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	540
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	570
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	560
Hinginghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	990
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	470
Indian Manfg.	.00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1,0.0
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	605
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	200
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	750
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	450
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	650
Leopold	2,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	222
Lord Reay Mig	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1 000	1,000	dvdRs.50	9909
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,450
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 75	2322 1-2
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	100
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.55	1975
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	523
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	390
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	195
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	770xd
Ripon Mills	630	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	1075
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	835
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2000
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	770
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	235
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	295xd
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	5,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	605
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	580
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmidas Sunkerc Mill Co. Ld	900	500	300	dvdRs10	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2125
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	650
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	269	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	105
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	175
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	8,500	500	*25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvdRs33	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs10	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs10	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Manuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahomedpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	370
Munuar M	900	250	a	15	215
New Berar	00	500	00	dvd Rs45	577½
New Indian	4,000	125	5	dvd 16¾	167½
Prince of Wales	100	500		20	490xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	6	375
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Stud and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	210	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart	–	000	10	dvd Rs62	1125

MISCELLANEOUS

				Half yearly	
Alcock, Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	dvd 2½	125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,850
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,470
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	58
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	50	1,185
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 p ct.	300
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	63
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	185
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	165
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	130xd
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	,000	1,000	dvdRs20	475
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	1-28
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,100
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		1
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvdRs11	26 3-

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-5
China Leaf	"	24-3
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	24-4
Do. do. new	"	24-2
Australian, bar Gold 100	"	24-5
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-3
Sovereigns	"	15-2
Do. Dragons	"	15-1
Bar Silver 17	"	72-6
Do. 17½	"	72-8

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 0-12m., 1-0a. Low water, 5-25m., 6-58a. Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 p.m., (weather permitting).

YOUNG MEN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—The members of the Y. M. T. Association held their first singing entertainment on Saturday night. Singing commenced at 10 p.m. and lasted till 5 a.m. Bachoo Kolwalkarm was engaged.

GORED BY A DEER.—Shiva Bapoo, a Hindu, aged twenty-five years, was on Saturday evening clearing the deer enclosure in the Victoria Gardens, when he was gored on the right leg by one of the deer. He was treated at the J. J. Hospital and sent home.

ACCIDENT TO LABOURERS.—A number of labourers were engaged in putting up a new beam in a house at Valpakadi on Sunday afternoon, when the beam slipped and fell down, injuring three of them. The injured men were removed to the J. J. Hospital, and after they had their injuries, which were not serious, attended to, they were permitted to go home.

BULK OIL.—The s. s. Nerite, 3,155 tons, Captain W. Daniel, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Batoum, with a cargo of kerosine oil in bulk, consigned to the Bulk Oil Installion Company. The steamer, which has brought 6,225 tons of oil, was taken yesterday along side the timber jetty at Mody Bay, and the oil is being pumped from the ship's hold into the reservoirs.

BURGLARY AT SOORTEE MOHOLLA.—Thullao Goodrie, residing in a room on the first storey of a house at Soortee Moholla, reported to the police, on Sunday evening, that during his absence from home for half an-hour on the 15th instant, the lock of his door was broken and from a box, the lock of which was also broken, gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 43 and 70 in cash, were abstracted.

THEFT FROM THE MINT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Dhondoo Parsoo was charged by Constable Brewin with theft of silver of the vulue of one rupee belonging to the Mint. The accused was employed in chipping silver bars, and availing himself of a suitable opportunity stole some silver and cleverly concealed it in his *shendi* or tuft of hair on the top of the head. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, bandmaster, at 5-45 p.m., (weather permitting):—

Mazurka Russe	La Czarine	Ganne
Overture	Juanita	William
Reminiscences of All Nations		Godfrey
Valse	The Dancing Girl	Coote
Selection	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe
Polka	The Dragoons	Fahrbach

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BRAVERY OF CONSTABLE R. W. CHOAKE.—At about 6 p. m., on Sunday, a Goanese girl, named Lewise, aged about 12 years, went down the steps at Stone Bunder for the purpose of throwing cocoa nut into the sea. On account of the slippery state of the steps she slipped down about 12 falling into the sea. She was being washed away from the bunder by the tide, when Constable R. W. Choake, of the Harbored Police, saw her. He ran down the steps and, without divesting himself of his cloths, plunged in after her and succeeded in bringing her to shore. She was attended to by an apothecary residing in the Stone Bunder.

THEFT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walton charged James Ives, steward of the s. s. Port Denison, with stealing a pot of marmalade and selling it to a shoemaker. Mr. Vernon Bayley, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co., solicitors, appeared for Captain Jones Newman, the prosecutor. It appeared from the evidence that the accused used to commit thefts from the storeroom by means of a false key, which was afterwards found on his person. The accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN OF UNSOUND MIND.—Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Girgaum Back Road, touching the death of Rukhmibai, aged sixty years, a Hindu widow, residing with her son, a compositor in a press, in the locality. For the last two or three months deceased had been deranged in her mind, used to mutter to her self and frequently left the house. On Sunday evening she took her meal along with her son and his family and they all went to bed at the usual hour. About 2 o'clock on the following morning, deceased was found missing from the room. A search was made for her with the result that her dead body was found floating in the well close by the house. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—A local correspondent writing on Saturday, says:—Last night the sky was overcast all on a sudden at about 10 p.m. and not a star was visible. A high wind sprung up half an hour afterwards, followed by a heavy downpour. The public roads were knee-deep in water which found its way into several houses. A one-storeyed house just opposite to the Europe shop of Mr. Nusserwanjee collapsed burying a horse alive. Two other houses have fallen down and others have sustained damage. Had the building collapsed between 10 and 11 p.m., loss to human life would have been certain, the spot being a busy one. 6in. 53cts. of rain were measured during the night, while 1in. 7cts. more were subsequently guaged. It is drizzling as I write, and the sky has assumed a most threatening aspect. To-day the sun remained concealed behind the clouds the whole day.

CHILDREN'S MILK FUND.—The Superintendent of the Poona Railway Detention Camp thankfully acknowledges the receipt of the undermentioned subscriptions through Mr. Pestonji Limji and Pandit G. Wanare:—Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 124-4; Talaji Raje Bhosle of Akalkote, Rs. 15; Messrs. Pestonji Limji and Sons, Pandit G. Wanare, Shet Foolchand Wakhatchand, each, Rs. 5; Sakharam Narayan Pay examiner Office, Subadar-Major Jacob Moses, each, Rs. 2; Balwant Abaji, Saroopchand Sobharam, each, Rs. 1; Wasudeo Rajwadkar, Rs. 3; Moolchand Tribhuwan, Re. 1; Chimanlal Kisandas, Re. 1-4; Vithaldas Manekchand, Rs. 2; Chintaman Ramchandra Oke, Re. 1; Balaram Pemraj, annas 8; Balkrishna Ganesh, Re. 1; Messrs. Dhirajlal Babaji and Co., Rs. 5; Moosa Haji Soomar, Re. 1; Maloosing Khandesing, annas 8; Ganesh Vinayek, annas 4. Total Rs. 176-12-0. This subscription list is now closed, the necessary amount having been collected.

A CHARGE OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Mr. Dinshaw Sorabji was charged with rash and negligent driving. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. W. A. Porterfield, Vice-Principal of the J. J. School, of Art, that shortly after six o'clock on Sunday evening the accused was driving a small pony in a large victoria. Mr. Porterfield, who was driving in a hack victoria, came from behind and was nearly brought to grief by the accused driving his gharry in a zigzag manner. When they reached the Prince of Wales' statue, opposite Watson's Hotel Mr. Porterfield called a police sepoy and told him to arrest the accused. Cross-examined by Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader for the accused, Mr. Porterfield admitted that the pony was not running furiously but trying to do so as he was being severely flogged. He thought it was a fit case to be reported to the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Another witness having been examined on behalf of the prosecution, the Magistrate altered the charge to one of cruelty to the horse. Mr. Spencer contended that the pony measured 12 hands and the accused had been using it for the last six or eight months. He remarked that Mr. Porterfield was led away by sentiments only and there were many such humanitarians in Bombay. He asked the Magistrate to see the pony and the gharry for himself and then form his opinion in the case. The Magistrate postponed the case till three o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of seeing the pony and the gharry. The Magistrate having subsequently inspected the pony and gharry, decided that cruelty had been committed and fined the accused Rs. 30.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. Ramchandra Sakharam Barve, head clerk to the Collector of Thana, has been appointed Mamlatdar and Second Class Magistrate of Mahim in place of Khan Bahadoor Hormasjee Jamsetjee Antia, who is appointed to act as fifth-grade Deputy Assistant to the Political Agent in Katiawar.—At an ordinary general meeting of the Thana Municipality, held in the Municipal Hall, at the Mamlatdar's Kutchery, a few days ago, it was resolved that the thanks of the Board be duly conveyed to Rao Saheb Mookoondrao Anant Ovelekar, Chairman of the Managing Committee, for his keeping the sanitary arrangements of the native town in an excellent manner, and looking after the plague expenditure satisfactorily during the prevalence of the epidemic in Thana. The medical inspection of passengers of all the down and up local trains at the Sion Railway station has been abolished by order of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay from Wednesday last.—Bada Mian and seven other accused in the Bandora riot case, who are now in the police lock-up in the Mamlatdar's Kutchery at Salsette, were taken to the Civil Hospital on Tuesday last, and were identified by the wounded head constable Raghoo Savant of the Thana District Police before the Local Magistrate. The accused Hoosain Mian is still in the civil Hospital under treatment of Khan Bahadoor Dr. Framroz Ardesir Moos.—Gangia Shetia Mahar, a porter belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company, in attempting to jump out of a waggon while the train was in motion at the Thana station, fell down and broke his right arm yesterday. He was immediately removed to the Civil Hospital and placed under treatment of the Civil Surgeon of Thana.—Eight births (five males and three females) and eight deaths were registered in Thana during the past week.

MR. KARKARIA'S NEW BOOK.—The *Daily News* thus observes upon Mr. Karkaria's forthcoming work on Indian Thought: "Messrs. Blackie and Son have in hand a new work on India, written by Mr. R. P. Karkaria, Principal of the new Collegiate Institution, Bombay. It is to be entitled "Indian Life and Thought since the Mutiny." The author has already distinguished himself as a writer on Anglo-Indian history. In view of the approaching tercentenary of the foundation of the East India Company, Mr. Karkaria's book will be sure to attract attention. The professor, one of the most eminent of native scholars, exemplifies in his own person the result of that interaction between English and native influences which he proposes to elucidate. It is an interesting fact that the year with which he starts—the year of the mutiny—saw the birth of the Indian university system. The subject of English on religious thought in India will occupy a prominent place in the new volume. He points out that though native superstitions have been destroyed or are disappearing, no positive system to replace them is yet visible. The nearest approach to anything like a new system is the kind of Unitarianism which, founded by Raja Ram Mohun Roy in 1828, has since then branched off into separate sects or schools. Born in the last quarter of the last century the Raja died at Bristol in 1853. Under the next leader of the Brahmo Samaj, as it is was called, the severance from Hinduism was carried several steps further under K. Chunder Sen, the severance was completed, and the new doctrine became one of the Unitarianism pure and simple. But Mr. Karkaria's view is, we believe, that the prevailing type of religious thinking in the mind of young India is agnostic (when it is not something worse.) We understand, that Mr. Karkaria intends to treat the vernacular novel as an illustration of western influence upon the Oriental mind."

THE BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE eighth annual general meeting of the above association was held at the De Monte Library and Reading Room, Bandora, on Sunday last. There was a representative gathering of members present.

The President, Mr. D. I. De Monte, having been prevented from attending the meeting, Mr. M. C. Pereira, a vice-president, was, on the motion of Mr. Robert Concessio, seconded by Mr. J. F. Rodrigues, requested to take the chair. Mr. J. L. Britto, the honorary secretary of the association, read the circular convening the meeting.

Before the commencement of the proceedings Mr. Britto addressed the meeting on the death of Mr. Gladstone, joining in the universal manifestation of sorrow at the death of the greatest Englishman of his age, who was revered and admired both at home and abroad. Mr. Britto next referred to the death of Mr. John Bocarro, one of the members of the association.

Mr. Britto next spoke of the festivities in connection with the fourth centenary of the discovery by Vasco da Gama of an ocean route to India. He said: These festivities have been kept up with great pomp and eclat in Portugal, and with some demonstration in its colonies, and have found an echo in England and some of the continental countries of Europe. I allude to the festivities connected with the fourth centenary of the discovery by Vasco da Gama of an ocean route to India. This discovery is one of the greatest and most remarkable events in the history of the world, and has been fraught with most important results. All honour is undoubtedly due in this connection to the wonderful enterprise of the Portuguese nation and to the celebrated navigator, Vasco da Gama, to whose bold and intrepid spirit I desire to pay my humble homage. The fifteenth century was most glorious in the Portuguese annals. It witnessed the marvellous perseverance and heroic deeds of the Portuguese, encouraged by their bold and enterprising kings. It was Prince Henry of Portugal who gave the first impetus to navigation, the immediate consequence of which was the discovery of the ocean route along the western coast of Africa until the Cape of Storms, subsequently named the Cape of Good Hope, by which it is still known, was rounded. Successive Portuguese sovereigns vigourously carried on the work initiated by Prince Henry, and under the patronage the work of maritime discovery was conducted with great eagerness, energy, and diligence. The glory of the greatest achievement in this connection was reserved to the reign of King Emmanuel, styled The Fortunate. This sovereign following the foot-steps of his illustrious predecessors, fitted up a suitable expedition, which he entrusted to the chief command of Vasco da Gama, who was then a youth of twenty-eight years of age. The expedition consisted of three ships, one of which called St. Gabriel was commanded by Vasco himself, another St. Rafael was commanded by his eldest brother Polo da Gama, a man of a very amiable disposition, which served to pacify the crew when they mutinied, and the third the Berio, a caravel, which was captained by Nicholas Coelho. This expedition sailed from the Tagus, after the great navigator had spent considerable time in invoking Divine assistance in a chapel, on 8th July, 1497. The voyage was beset, from its very inception, with almost insuperable difficulties, but the indomitable spirit of Vasco surmounted them all. Storms of the most violent nature threatened the ships and the crew with destruction, but his implicit confidence in God supported him in the midst of these great trials. Nor did the mutiny of his own crew dishearten him. He braved all difficulties and undauntedly persevered in his great enterprise, and his sustained efforts in carrying out the commision he had received from his sovereign were eventually crowned with complete success, for on 20th May, 1498, he landed at Calicut in India, guided by an Indian mariner whose services he had secured in Africa, having thus accomplished in its entirety the object with which he had left the shores of his native country. This was indeed one of the bravest feats recorded in history. Vasco da Gama has undoubtedly conferred immense advantages on the whole civilized world by opening this new route across seas, hitherto unknown, for commerce, civilization and Christianity. It may be noted that the chief object which the Portuguese had in view in making these maritime discoveries was the spread of the Christian religion in the countries on which they set their foot. It can safely be asserted that it is owing to this discovery that India now enjoys the blessings of good Government, of peace, of security of life and prosperity and of western culture and western civilization. It cannot be denied by even the most sceptical person that it is through this discovery that we, in common with other Catholics of India, have received our precious faith and for this great benefit we are much indebted to the Portuguese. The whole of India is also greatly indebted to the Portuguese, whose enterprise opened up the means of easy and continued communication between Europe and herself. Of all the countries in Europe, England has profited most of all by these great discoveries, for her present dominion over India, the brightest jewel in the British Crown, is the chief result of this feat of Vasco da Gama. Portugal has indeed good reasons to be proud of the great results produced by her enterprise and perseverance. In these circumstances, we, natives of India, should rejoice, in common with Portugal and other civilized nations of Europe, in the celebration of the Fourth Centenary of this great discovery, through which our country has derived immense benefits and advantages.

On the conclusion of this addresses, Mr. R. Concessio proposed, and Mr. L. B. de Abreo seconded, that the eighth report of the managing committee for the years 1896 and 1897 and the statements of accounts be adopted with the amendment of para. 8 of the report as read by the secretary. The resolution was unanimously carried.

Proposed by Mr. John de Mello, seconded by the Secretary, and carried unanimously, that Messrs. J. A. de Chaves and L. B. de Abreo be appointed auditors till the end of this year, when the election of a new managing committee will take place.

Proposed by Mr. Braz D. de Mello, seconded by Mr. John de Mello, and carried unanimously, that the proposed amendments in rules IV, V, and XXX of the rules of the association be adopted.

Proposed by Mr. J. J. de Abreo, seconded by Mr. J. F. Rodrigues, and carried by acclamation, that the best thanks of the association be tendered to Mr. Britto, the secretary, for the able and efficient manner in which he has worked for the association since the year 1887.

With a vote of thanks to the chairman and another to the De Monte family for having kindly allowed the use of the library to the association, the proceedings terminated.

DURING a fit of insanity on the morning of May 31 a cratemaker named Frederick Hall, at Nettlebank, near Hanley, murdered his wife and three children, inflicted what will probably prove to be fatal injuries on two, other children, and afterwards committed suicide. Hall, who was forty years of age, was of a taciturn nature, and seems to have been much affected by the poverty of his surroundings. One of his children who brought in a few shillings a week had just lost his situation, and this, together with the circumstance that Mrs. Hall was within a few days of confinement and that he himself was short of work, brought on a fit of melancholy, under which, it is believed, the man's mind gave way.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrups. Sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

MERCANTILE TRANSACTIONS.

LA SOCIETE GENERALE MERCANTILE VS. MEHERALLI CURRUMSEY AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff's claim was for Rs. 5,432-4-10, being the equivalent of £ 304-18-10, the aggregate sterling amount due for principal upon three bills of exchange after giving credit for £ 25, received by the plaintiffs on account of one of the bills on the 27th February 1897, at the rate of exchange provided for by the bills, together with interest, notarial charges, &c. Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff; the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the first defendant; and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for Rustomjee Cowasjee Patel, the second defendant. During the hearing, further attendance of the second defendant was dispensed with, the plaintiff to pay the second defendant's costs in the first instance. The question whether plaintiff or the first defendant should pay the second defendant's costs reserved stood over.

The particulars of the three bills mentioned above were as follows:—Bill No. 7813 dated 31st March 1895 for £131-19-2 drawn by the plaintiffs on the defendant at 30 days' sight in favour of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, payable in Bombay at drawing rate for demand draft on London with interest. Bill No. 8035 dated 20th July 1895 for £139-16-2 drawn by the plaintiffs upon the defendant at 60 days' sight in favour of the Credit Lyonnais payable in Bombay upon the same terms as to exchange and interest, and accepted by the defendant on the 26th August 1895. Bill No. 8036 dated 20th July 1895 for £40-3-4 drawn by the plaintiffs upon the defendant at 30 days' sight in favour of the Credit Lyonnais upon the same terms as to exchange and interest, and accepted by the defendant on the 26th August 1895. The three bills, the plaintiffs said, were duly presented to the defendant for payment, but he did not pay them. Plaintiffs had, however, received from Rustomjee Cowasjee Patel £25 on the 22nd February 1897 on account of the first bill, for the rupee equivalent of which sum the plaintiffs were willing to give the defendant credit. After the dishonour of the bills, the payees respectively indorsed them to the plaintiffs without recourse, and the plaintiffs brought this suit as such indorsers. The plaintiffs on the 3rd February 1897 demanded payment of the bills from the defendant by their solicitors' letter, and now prayed for judgment and costs.

The defendant said that he had long since paid the amount of the three bills to the plaintiffs, as they were well aware, through their accredited agent in that behalf and partner, Rustomji Cowasjee Patel, whose receipts for the payments he held. The bills in question were in respect of certain goods indented for by the defendant through Rustomjee Cowasjee Patel, representing the plaintiffs' Bombay house, from their Paris house, in the course of similar dealings between the defendant and the plaintiffs, which had extended over several years, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of about Rs. 54,000. Throughout the whole of these dealings the practice had been the same. The defendant, after he accepted the bills drawn against the goods, had never had any thing to do with the Banks, the holders for collection of the bills. They had never presented the bills to him for payment nor had the documents, the invoices and bills of lading been procured from them. The documents had always been handed to the defendant by Rustomjee C. Patel, to whom the plaintiffs used to send the same to be handed to the indentors, to whom payment of the amount due on the bills had always then been made, he or the plaintiffs afterwards returning the bills lying at the Bank as they thought fit. The plaintiffs had lately had some quarrel with their agent and partner, Rustumjee C. Patel, and though they were well aware of the facts above stated by defendant, and that payment of these bills had already been made, they induced the Bank to endorse the bills sued on to themselves without recourse, and then presented them to the defendant for payment fourteen and nineteen months after acceptance, and long after payment to their knowledge had been made as aforesaid. The defendant submitted that the suit as against him should be dismissed with costs.

The attendance of the second defendant had been dispensed with, and the hearing of the suit as against the first defendant was proceeded with.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 21.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.

Testamentary suit for dismissal.

10-98—In person—Joseph Augustine Chaves vs A F Pereira In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

206-97—Mansuklal D and J—Ahmedbhoy Habibboy vs Jewraj Ludha—Thakurdas D and C—Part heard.

101-98—F P Pavri—Hirjibhoy Cursetjee Bhandupwalla vs Burjorjee Sorabjee Ashburner and others—P R and K Crawford B and Co., Manshuklal D and J, and Ardesir H and D.

Commercial Causes.

137-98—Crawford B and Co—The Steam Ship Kasala Co. Ld, and others vs Deucurun Nanjee—Roughton and B.

212-98—Roughton and B—The Bombay Tramway Co, Ld, vs Esrajee Tajbhai.

11-98—Bicknell M and M—Ahmedjee Moomanjee vs Fidahoosein Mohomedally.

402-96—Maganlal and R—Harishanker Makund vs Luxmibai and others—Nanu and H, Edgelow and G, Thackurdas D and C, and Dikshit and D

Postponed Long Causes.

450-25,768-96—R S Brown and Co for pauper—Henry Langford vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and N.

451-25,762-96—R S Brown and Co—Edward Alfred King vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and N.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

311-97—Craigie L and O—La Societe General Mercantile vs Meralli Curramsey and others—Payne G and S, and Wadia and G. Part heard.

110-97—Crawford B and Co—Hassumbhai Visram and others vs Jafferbhoy Hassum and others—Thackurdas D and C, and Payne G and S.

37-97—Dikshit and D—Dawood Oomar and another vs Aishabai and another—Payne G and S.

676-93—Thakurdas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs Baldeo Guneshdas and others.

607-96—Thakurdas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood Buldeodas Gunesh and others.

387-97—Mazaul.l and R—Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee Malegamwalla vs Dossabhoy Merwanjee Hirana—Janardhan and A.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

448-96—Bicknell M and M—Kessowjee Cullianjee vs Pragjee Dewjee and others—Muljee and R.

422-97—Sorabjee and J—Roopchand Hookumchand and others vs Lieut H T Naylor and another—Crawford B and Co.

502-97—Payne G and S—Oomer Jamal Vayany vs Hajee Rahamulla.

632-97—Sorabjee and J—Chhatray Bhimajee and others vs Sukhraj Custurchand and another.

687-97—Payne G and S—Aga Mahomed Hoosein Didushti vs Hajee Mirza Mohomed Hassam Didushti.

96-98—Framjee and D—Sulleman Abdul Wahed vs R St Lecky.

118-98—J C Cama—Morarjee Khataw vs Khoja Goolam Hoosein Noor Mahomed.

130-98—Payne G and S—Ardasir Byramjee Liboowalla Cooper vs Manuel de Souza and others.

181-98—In person—Bhowanjee Hurbhum and others vs Ramjee Depor and another.

136-98—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India, Ld vs Damoder Sunderdas.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

4-98—In person—Hassam Kassum vs Haji Elias Adum and others—Framjee and D

10-98—In person—Krishnarao Keroba vs Bhowanishanker Balkrishna and others

20-98—In person—Mariambibi vs Mariambibi and another—Tayabjee D and Co

21-98—In person—Sacoobai alias Luxmibai vs Abdool Hoosien Jeewabhoy and another—Maganlal and R

22-98—In person—Chandrabai vs Ganpatrao Mathari Kadam—Hiralal M and M

24-98—Hajee Abdoola Hajee Soomar vs Mohanlal Huriram and another

25-98—In person—Canjee Munjee vs Dewkabai widow—Maganlal D and J

26-98—In person—Ruttonbai Jamsetjee Cursetjee Daruwalla and another—Nanu and H

27-98—In person—Nurbadabai vs Bhawoo Mallari—Janardhan and A

28-98—In person—Kawleshwar Sahadeo vs Sevigoolam Jallaprasad

13-98—In person—Shaik Moosa Oosman vs Oomer Essey—Matubhai and D

For further agreement on the question of the final decree.

572-97—Crawford B and Co—Dadabhoy Dhunjeebhoy Chamarbagwalla vs Keshow Narayen Sonavri.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

591-97—Dikshit and D—Jinabhoy Kuramchand vs Tyabali Jafferjee—Framjee and D—Part heard.

278-95—F P Pavri for Plantiff, a pauper—Cawasjee Pallonjee Kharegatt vs Eduljee Hormasjee Kharegatt and another—Wadia and G.

55-98—Janardhan and A—Carl Wartinburg vs Raja Bahadur Musawir and others—H J R Hemming.

62-97—Roughton and B—Dewjee Ramjee and others vs Bai Villabai Madhavjee V.

529-96—Edglow and G—Hassam Hajee Moosa vs Dawood Latiff and others—Ardasir H and D.

578-96—Pestonjee R and K—Cowasjee Shapurjee Mehta vs Lullubhoy Chagganlal and another—Edglow and G and Mansuklal D and J.

419-97—In person, a pauper—Sanagappa Appia vs Ramswami Mirappa—Part heard.

THE Belgian Government having decided to offer a premium of 50,000f. to the inventor of a paste for matches which will be free from white phosphorus and which will ignite on cloth or any other surface, a Ministerial decree has been issued determining the conditions. The competition will be international in character, and will remain open until Jan. 1, 1899. Communications on the subject are to be addressed to M. Woeste, the president of the commission appointed to adjudicate, at 2 Rue Laterale, Brussels.

DACOITY AT MEERUT.

A DARING BAND BROKEN UP.

THE story of a remarkable series of dacoities was unfolded in the Allahabad High Court on Thursday and Friday, when Mr. Justice Blair and Mr. Justice Burkitt were engaged in hearing the appeals of 30 men sentenced to tansportation for life by Mr. Pearse, late Sessions Judge of Meerut, on charges of belonging to a gang of habitual dacoits. The facts of the case are briefly as follows:—In 1896 and 1897 several dacoities took place in the district of Meerut, and the adjoining portions of Delhi, Muzaffarnagar, and Bijnor districts. The police sent up several persons accused of participation in those cases, but most of them were acquitted, and the police were strongly suspected of complicity with the gang. Eventually in August, 1897, five men were arrested, amongst them a man named Niadar. Immediately there was a competition among the men to confess in order to obtain pardon. Niadar made a statement, and Mr. Sands, D. S. P., took up the investigation. The gang appear to have been carrying on business on a most extensive scale, and was under the leadership of one Umar Ali, "alias" Pirji, a native of Roorki, who after having been pensioned from the Bengal Sappers and Miners took to dacoity. The evidence of the approvers was believed by the Sessions Judge, and the whole of the appellants were convicted of having belonged to the gang which committed the Bharbaral, the Bhaljau, the Umri, the Faridnagar, the Ganaur, and other dacoities in the neighbourhood The story told by the approver Niadar was

A REMARKABLY GRAPHIC NARRATIVE,

tracing the whole history of the gang from its inception, and giving minute details of the various depredations committed and of the persons engaged in them. It covered several pages of foolscap in the printed record. The story of one of the Bharbaral dacoities throws much light on the reckless character of the gang. After detailing the men present Niadar says: Pirji had a pistol, so had Hardwari, and one of the Purbeas had a double edged dagger; the rest had lathis. We went separately as before, and assembled in the same bagh near Bharbaral early in the night. At about 10 p.m. we went to Bharbaral to a Rahi's next door to the one we had looted before. We got up the same way as before—(one man getting on the shoulders of another and so on to the roof, and then drawing up the remainder)—I and Fateh and one or two more. Some men were sleeping there; we beat them. We made them get under a chapper on the roof; tried to knock a door open. Some one said: "That is not the house." We went down and opened the door; no one in the house. Opened a wooden box, but found nothing but wooden box with five to seven rupees. Villagers had assembled and were pelting bricks at us. They threw down the body of a cart which ruined (?) us. Some eight or ten shots were fired. Pirji sent to us to come out as we were out numbered. We rushed out. There is a well near the house, and Kutbi was standing there—of our party. Pirji hailed him to ask who he was, and not getting a reply shot him. When we had got about 20 paces, Pirji said: "Call the roll: are we all here?" On calling the roll we missed Kutbi. We went back and saw him sitting by the well. I and Fateh got him under the arms and supported him along to the railway bridge. He was bleeding profusely; we washed his face. Pirji said: "Kill him." I said, "While he is living I won't do it." Pirji said, "This man (witness) seems to be Kutbi's brother; kill him too." He said this to Allahdia No. 1. At this time we Singaoli men were with Pirji and the Purbeahs. The people for the sadr and other villages had parted company. We got Kutbi along about another kos and a half from the bridge, where he died, near the Kushi. Pirji and Hardwari cut off his head and otherwise mutilated him that it might not be known if he was a Hindu or a Musalman. Threw the body into a wheat field and buried the head in a field. The

EVIDENCE IN THE CASE WAS VERY VOLUMINOUS,

the record covering 148 printed pages. Mr. Wallach appeared for two of the appellants, Lal Singh and Allahdia; Mr. Satya Chandra Mukerji for one Ranjit; the other appellants were unrepresented. Mr. Ryves represented the crown.

Mr. Wallach opened the case for his clients at considerable length, his argument lasting nearly the whole of Thursday and about an hour on Friday morning.

Mr. Satya Chandra Mukerji pointed out in his address that his clint Ranjit had the best case of any of the appellants. He was not mentioned by even one of the independent witnesses, nor was he mentioned in the confessions of the co-accused. Only the two approvers mentioned Ranjit, and the evidence of one approver did not corroborate the evidence of the other. In one case at least one of the approvers mentioned a false name and in the case of the other approver the fact remained that this particular appellant was not mentioned in the Court of the Committing Magistrate. It would not be safe to convict on the evidence of the approver witnesses alone, and the benefit of the doubt should be given to Ranjit. In any case the present appellant did not take a leading part and if convicted a light sentence should be imposed. Mr. Ryves briefly replied to the speeches of the appellants' counsel, and described the growth of the gang from the time of the

ATTACK ON A BLIND MAN'S HOUSE

by two unarmed men until its full development into a band of nearly 50 desperadoes, armed with two guns, pistols, and lathis.

Mr. Justice Blair in giving the judgment of the Court said: Umar Ali, commonly called Pirji, and 29 other persons have been convicted with the offence created and punishable under section 400, I. P. C. They have all been transported for life. Of this number Lal Singh and Allahdia were defended by Mr. Wallach, and Ranjit by Mr. Satya Chandra Mukerji The evidence in this case is voluminous and detailed. The most important part of it perhaps is the stories told by two approvers. It is seldom that such a story is told in this Court, comprising as it does a series of dacoities, perpetrated or attempted, to the number of not less than eight. They extend from December, 1896, to July, 1897. The number of persons who took part in them is various, amounting probably in some cases to something like 40 men. All these dacoities were committed at no great distance from Meerut. In one case by mistake no doubt, one of the gang was shot by Umar, otherwise Pirji, who beyond doubt was the leader of the gang. During the course of these months it appears that the district lay at the mercy of this gang of plunderers. The police had no eyes for the detection of crime, and the persons robbed no inclination of prosecute persons from whom they might hope to receive the return of some of their plunder, or of whose vengeance in the future they were afraid. It would seem indeed as if the police were playing in to the hands of the dacoits, because such cases as were brought into Court were many of them charges against innocent persons and supposed by obviously perjured evidence. How it came to pass that the gang was at last disturbed from its security we do not know, but the information received must have come from a source possessed of competent knowledge, because out of five persons simultaneously and unexpectedly seized three of them made conflicting statements, by which no doubt they hoped to secure the promise of pardon to themselves. The information thus obtained put the police upon other members of the gang. And so it came to pass that 31 persons were put upon their trial, of whom one only was acquitted upon the ground that there might be some room for donbt as to his guilt. The evidence of one of the approvers Niadar is

A VERY REMARKABLE PRODUCTION,

It was taken under circumstances which excluded the possibility of preparation. It contains details innumerable, all of which are inconsistent with tutoring or fabrication. It contains the history of the gang from the commencement of its formation, its gradual accretion of numbers, its failures, its exploits, its plunder; all with the most impressive minuteness. The story develops itself in a manner so natural as to convince the most sceptical that the narrator had indeed taken part in every detail of the story which he tells. It bears to our minds perhaps the strongest impress of truth that we have ever found in the story of an approver. It is remarkable for the power of observation and also for the accuracy of memory which it displays in dealing with a prolonged series of offences, and the preparations for them, and committed by gangs constituted from time to time of different persons. It has stood perhaps the severest scrutiny which could have been applied to it. The witness has been taken by a responsible European officer over the whole scene of these linked inquiries and has never been shown deficient in knowledge of every detail of the locality, and moreover has never been proved to have deviated from the truth in any substantial respect. The narrative is also characterised by a singular colourlessness. There is not a trace of inclination to aggravate the part taken by anybody, or to minimise the part taken by himself. Altogether a more convincing story could hardly have been placed before a Court, and we wish to say that in our opinion the learned Judge who tried this case has appreciated the evidence at its true value. Indeed we think it unnecessary to make any material additions to the reasons he gives for the beliefs upon which be has acted. But the story for the prosecution does not depend upon one approver only. One Ghiaz-uddin, a Muktar's Munsih, has also given his evidence under circumstances inconsistent with the possibility of collusion with Niadar. The two learned gentlemen who have brought to bear upon this case much skill and ability have failed to establish any substantial discrepancy between the stories so told. That is a very remarkable circumstance. We felt it our duty without interfering with their method of defence to ask them to point out to us

ANY SORT OF INTENTIONAL FALSITY

in the evidence of these witnesses. They were unable to do so, and indeed such discrepancies as might arise in prolonged statements relating to complicated events, some of them of a remote period, were of the fewest and most insignificant kind. They were also asked to indicate any points in the evidence from which we might infer a sinister inclination against anyone of the persons upon their trial. Nothing of the kind was pointed out to us. In relation to 24 out of the 30 appellants there has been corroboration of material particulars. In relation to the six against whom the case rests upon the evidence of the approvers we have closely scrutinised the evidence, and we consider the names to have been mentioned in the most natural and bona fide manner, mixed sometimes with the names of persons not upon their trial. In relation to Ranjit, the story of his joining the gang is told with much natural detail. The place where he was met, the place from whence he came, and his companions, are set out. It is the law in this country and also in England that a tribunal after exercising due care and caution is within its rights and can only perform its duty properly by giving effect to the uncorroborated evidence of approvers if that evidence commands its profound and undoubting belief. In this case we feel no substantial doubt whatever that these two witnesses intended to tell, and have told, a story essentially true in relation to the case of each one of these appellants. We therefore confirm all these convictions and dismiss the appeals.

Upon the question of sentence we have decided, not without deliberation. We have come to the conclusion that such a gang as this are the enemies of the human race, and that none of them are ever likely to take warning by any shorter sentence than that which has been imposed. We therefore refuse to interfere with the sentences. We congratulate the district of Meerut upon being freed from these most dangerous pests.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.		Esplade. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cts.		Colaba. In. Cts.	
Previously registered	19	18	21	70	22	61	19	12
Monday, June 20th	0	20	0	18	0	15	0	33
Total	19	38	21	88	22	76	19	45
Total fall to June 20th, 1897	9	32	8	79	10	51	10	99
Total fall to June 20th, 1896	17	07	14	15	16	16	17	10

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

THANA.

	In	Cts
Previously registered	20	9
Sunday, June 19th	0	96
Total	21	5
Total fall up to 19th June 1897	5	66

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	25	78
18th June 1898	5	8
Total	30	86

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	7	51
On Saturday, the 18th June 1898	0	19
Total	7	70
Total fall up to 18th June 1897	3	64

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING J.-R. and J. RAILWAYS.)

Return of rainfall as registered at 8 a.m. on 19th June 1898.

	Ghadechi. In	Ct	Dhola. In	Ct	Jetalsar. In	Ct
Previous total	8	75½	4	99	3	28
18th June	1	8½	0	30	0	0
Total	9	84	5	29	3	28

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 20TH OF JUNE, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS	Pressure 8 A. M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st June, to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·289	W	2	112·6	85·5	39	...	2·28	+1·58
Sirsa	29·317	W	13	111·8	82·0	38	...	0·87	–0·11
Delhi	29·317	W	9	110.7	93·0	40	...	0·10	–0·34
Agra	29·342	SW	17	108·5	87·9	62	...	0·24	–0·78
Cawnpore	29·3.7	WSW	14	105·4	78·6	67	0·12	4·85	...
Allahabad	29·389	WSW	16	99·1	80·8	72	...	3·36	+1·07
Jhansi	29·436	SW	11	102·6	88·7	49	...	1·47	–0·52
Jacobabad	29·353	SE	7	112·7	89·5	62	...	...	...
Karachi	29·508	W	16	95·1	82·5	77	...	...	–0·04
Jeypore	29·467	W	10	107·1	83·9	58	...	2·62	+1·55
Ajmere	29·478	W	14	104·1	80·0	68	...	0·70	–0·04
Deesa	29·533	WSW	19	100·4	81·0	72	...	0·31	–0·21
Ahmedabad	29·580	SSW	3	87·7	77·6	90	1·98	5·79	...
Bhuj	29·534	W	26	97·8	80·9	67	...	0·67	–0·17
Rajkot	29·587	SW	17	90·9	77·7	78	...	5·13	+1·09
Ghadechi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veraval	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neemuch	29·557	WNW	8	95·3	76·1	78	...	2·95	+1·29
Indore	29·592	SW	10	87·2	74·1	86	...	5·18	+1·43
Saugor	29·520	WSW	7	88·8	75·6	77	...	5·35	+2·78
Jubbulpore	29·523	SW	6	89·4	71·0	90	...	1·87	–2·78
Hoshangabad	29·575	SW	12	93·6	78·2	77	...	2·03	–2·52
Khandwa	29·615	W	10	92·7	79·1	69	...	2·22	–1·12
Raipur	29·569	SW	12	87·3	78·1	88	...	4·69	+0·35
Nagpur	29·608	WSW	10	88·2	76·1	80	0·16	6·08	+0·19
Amraoti	29·653	WNW	16	82·2	74·8	74	...	4·56	+0·78
Akola	29·647	W	11	93·9	75·2	71	...	4·14	+1·12
Surat	29·622	[illegible]	10	87·0	76·5	82	1·65	11·67	+7·27
Malegaon	29·634	WSW	14	89·4	75·1	76	...	3·53	+0·39
Bombay	29·689	WSW	16	86·4	78·7	81	0·30	19·14	+8·42
Poona	29·698	WSW	19	85·6	70·4	75	0·03	4·84	+1·65
Ahmednagar	29·674	WSW	10	88·3	70·9	72	...	1·17	...
Aurangabad	29·660	SW	9	91·8	71·2	78	0·19	1·99	...
Sholapur	29·704	SW	21	96·2	74·5	59	...	1·72	–2·08
Ratnagiri	29·731	SW	8	85·4	77·4	81	0·82	41·08	+19·93
Belgaum	29·773	WSW	28	75·2	67·3	90	0·35	9·90	+4·95
Goa	29·785	NW	8	82·0	76·4	91	0·87	23·17	...
Karwar	29·780	SW	6	82·7	75·5	90	1·29	36·56	+10·72
Mangalore	29·835	NNW	2	78·8	73·9	95	3·23	33·56	+8·26
Calicut	29·850	SE	3	79·8	74·5	92	1·57	28·12	+4·01
Cochin	29·865	Calm.	1	80·4	75·2	95	1·82	27·34	+8·06
Bangalore	29·816	WSW	13	80·7	63·8	87	0·02	1·39	–1·37
Secunderabad	29·698	WSW	15	91·6	71·9	61	...	4·20	+1·09
Masulipatam	29·686	WNW	8	95·1	81·6	61	...	6·18	+3·01
Bellary	29·751	W	10	88·2	75·7	51	...	1·31	+0·10
Cuddapah	29·738	W	1	97·1	81·9	66	...	0·39	–2·12
Madras	29·746	W	8	100.5	83·5	56	...	1·88	+0·40
Coimbatore	29·818	SW	6	87·9	71·6	84	...	0·78	–0·30
Trichinopoly	29·778	SW	8	101·0	78·8	64	...	0·08	–0·76
Negapatam	29·776	W	10	97·0	76·9	54	...	0·19	–0·82
Colombo	29·873	WSW	8	87·0	78·5	85	0·07	10·23	+4·29
Aden	29·645	ESE	8	93·3	85·8	73	...	...	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall.—J J H=0·21 (19·99); G T H=0·18 (22·62); St G H=0·18 (22·75); C P=0·30 (19·12).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Karachi, Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Rajkot, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are steep. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations, and the force has been strong to a gale at Karachi, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Amraoti, Malegaon, Sholapur, Belgaum and Secunderabad, and fresh to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 40 miles an hour at Bhuj, 32 at Neemuch, 24 at Rajkot, 22 at Bombay, Ajmere and Deesa, 20 at Karachi, Khandwa and Secunderabad, and 18 at Agra, Akola, Ahmednagar and Bangalore. The maximum temperature is from 5° to 8° in excess of the normal in the Punjab and Rajputana, and the minimum 8° in excess at Sirsa and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast, except in the Punjab and at Jeypore and Cawnpore. Heavy rain has fallen at Mangalore (3·23"), between one and two inches at Ahmedabad, Surat, Karwar, Calicut and Colombo, light to moderate showers at Cawnpore, Nagpur, Bombay, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Belgaum and Goa, and light showers at Bangalore and Colombo. The monsoon gradient, both on the Malabar Coast and between Karwar and Bombay, is now slightly weaker than usual, but conditions are still favourable for rain all along the coast.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

Monday:—The Barometer has fallen west of the Punjab and over Burma and Assam and risen elsewere. Pressure is lowest in the Punjab and highest in Ceylon, and pressure differences greater than usual in Bengal. The storm has almost filled up, but small rise as usual in depression shown moving eastward towards Dhubri. The winds vary considerably in the direction along the foot of the Himalayas, and the directions are southerly in Burma, but elsewhere strong westerly winds and gails prevail very generally. The Temperature has fallen over the Peninsula, Sind, Rajputana and Central India, and changed irregularly elsewhere. Mean temperature remains much higher than usual over N.-W. India and slightly higher over the Bay area, but elsewhere heat below normal. The hottest place Montgomery, where maximum was 116 degrees and where mean temperature ten degrees above average. Burma, Assam and Bengal, continue to receive general rain except over Central Burma and south-west Bengal. The west-coast has received general rain while over remainder of India, the weather is rainless except for few scattered showers. The principal amounts are over five inches in Moulmein, over four inches in Dinajpur, over three inches in Chittagong, Mymensingh and Mangalore.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—55 s of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 20.

WE open this evening with our usual weekly comparative statement of the movemeuts of Cctton :—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Weeks Receipts	18,000	5,000	15,000
" " to U. Kingdom	25,000	3,000	21,000
" " Continent	30,000	28,000	4,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	8,403,000	6,580,000	5,130,000
" exports to U. K. do.	4,668,000	2,970,000	2,17[illegible],000
" " to Continent do.	5,232,000	2,791,000	2,170,000
" Stock in the Ports	360,000	229,000	266,000

Total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 17th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	2,810,000	2,229,000	2,303,750
" " Surats	175,000	219,000	319,640

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool	1,144,000	1,034,000	943,520
" London	3,000	5,000	7,000
American Afloat	60,000	19,000	34,000
East Indian	9,000	14,000	17,000
Total...	1,216,000	1,072,000	1,001,520
Price of Middling-Americans ...	3 9-16d.	4 1-8d.	3 31-32d.
" Good Dhollera	3 1-32d.	3 15-32d.	3 5-32d.
Difference......	17-32d.	21-32d.	13-16d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	32,233
" " Branches	Dec.	"	6,02,504
Other "	Inc.	"	3,92,437
Government Securities	Inc.	"	14,117
Other authorised "			unchanged.
Loans	Dec.	"	18,28,725
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	3,11,735
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	4,036
Cash	Inc.	"	17,47,266

An addition of some 17 1-2 lakhs during last week brought up the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank to 121 1-4 lakhs, compared with an increase in the preceding week of 16 1-2 lakhs, at 103¾ lakhs. Loans were 18 1-4 lakhs less; and Bills Discounted and Purchased, 3 lakhs. From Public Deposits at the Branches there were withdrawals amounting to 6 lakhs; while at the Head Office they were greater by over 1-4 lakh. Private Deposits increased to the extent of nearly 4 lakhs.

COTTON.—The tone of this market hae been steady to-day. The enquiry has been a modarate one, and forward prices show a decline of 1 1-2 to Rs. 2 per cany Exporters bought 500 bales "Pachora," at 144 per candy; 400 "Bhownagar," at Rs. 150; 125 "Bengal," at Rs. 142; and 200 "Amraoti," at Rs. 143; in all, 1,125 bales. Ths Mills purchased 1,900 bales, consisting of 1,000 "Ujein," at Rs. 140; 500 "Khundwa," at Rs. 150; 100 "Bengal." at Rs. 140; and 300 "Khangaum," at Rs. 148 1-2.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—A small business is reported in *White Delhi* at Rs. 4-9-0 per cwt. in a steady market. In seeds, there has been some enquiry for "Poppyseed," with a little business resulting at Rs. 6-7-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday, were as follows :—

Cotton	4,383	bales.
Wheat	23,057	cwts.
Linseed	7,886	"
Rapeseed	11,165	"
Gingellyseed	2,539	"
Poppyseed	1,753	"
Castorseed	3,773	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. There is an enquiry for shipment to Antwerp at 20s. per ton, to Hamburg at 22s. 6d. and a little for Venice at Rs. 21s. 6d.

EXCHANGE opened quiet in tone at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits. There was little demand for Bank Paper throughout the day, Merchants' Bills were very scarce, and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-8d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-8d.	"
Credits 3 ms' sight	1s. 4d.	"
Francs	1 68 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates advanced to-day in a steady market to 95 3-8 and 95 1-4 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3 1-2 per Cents; for Threes, 87, nominal, was quoted.

SHARES are quiet and neglected. Central India Mill are Rs. 20 higher; and Delhi and Northern India Flour Mill are Rs. 5 lower.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 18th June, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 11th June, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	June 11. Rs.	June 18. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,00,000	65,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,18,249	50,50,487
Do. do. at Branches	32,66,169	26,63,665
Other Deposits	2,65,30,074	2,69,22,511
Post Bills	6,572	6,572
Credits, undrawn	15,84,399	14,27,583
Rs...	5,29,05,463	5,25,70,818
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,02,21,437	1,02,35,554
Other authorised Securities	37,22,807	37,22,807
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	76,53,968	76,98,163
Loans do. do. do.	1,48,93,418	1,30,64,693
Bills Discounted and purchased	51,43,098	51,31,363
Dead Stock	4,15,324	4,15,324
Stamps and Stationery	31,201	26,405
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	1,36,286	1,40,322
Cash	1,03,88,921	1,21,36,187
Rs..	5,29,05 463	5,25,70,818

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey. perfect. Via Suez. perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez. perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

*AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Communication between Bolama and Bissao interrupted.

Amazon cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.

Private telegrams to and from Philippines in Code and Cipher suspended.

Cable Hongkong to Manila interrupted.

Private telegrams in Code or Cipher via Haiti are prohibited by Government United States. Diplomatic telegrams are accepted.

Telegrams for Costa Rica are subject to censure Nicaragua Government and are subject to delay.

Following telegrams prohibited within the jurisdiction United States :—

(1) Spanish Government except those addressed to Government United States.

(2) All telegrams in plain language containing information hostile to the United States during the war with Spain.

Amoor route interrupted between Djalinda and Blagowestchensk.

*Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

Cable Mole St Nicholas Santiago De Cuba interrupted

*Cable Mozambique, Lourenco, and Marques restored.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Yungchang and Tali.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted within the British frontier.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 26th June, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	19	5	50 p.m.	40	28
Teheran	20	2	10 p.m.	...	38
Suez	20	2	50 p.m.	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 19th June, 1898.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	49	...	4
" Karachi	1	13	...	1
" Madras	1	7	...	3

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 19.

10 p.m.	83·6

MONDAY.—JUNE 20.

6 a.m.	81·3
10 a.m.	84·1
2 p.m.	84·9
4 p.m.	84·0

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIEST DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPHIC WAR NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS, largely augmented during the War between the United States and Spain, will be delivered at the earliest moment daily, and throughout the day by Messengers from the

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTION for the TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE, Rs. 2 per Mensem.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

DUCAT—POWER—June 16, at Darjeeling, William Ferguson Ducat, to Aileen Kathleen Welch, daughter of Captain M Power.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1898.

THE most important measure now before any Provincial Legislature in India is the Madras Tenancy Bill, which after a period of incubation extending over twelve years was introduced into the Legislative Council of that Province last mouth and has now been read a first time, and referred to a Select Committee. It is somewhat pathetic to reflect that both Mr. Ross, the Civilian to whose unceasing labours the preparation of this comprehensive measure was due, and Mr. Grose the member of Government who introduced it, have since passed away from the range of controversy the Bill had aroused. Mr. Ross died by his own hand shortly after this enduring monument to his erudition in agrarian questions and to his industry had been made public, and Mr. Grose died suddenly a few days before the first reading was taken. The Bill which consists of 174 sections amends and amplifies the Act of 1865, which left many important tenancy questions untouched. It attempts what has never before been attempted—the definition in precise terms of the relations existing between the landholders of the Presidency and their tenants, and also provides means by which the non-occupancy ryots can attain the higher position of tenants with a permanent right to possession of the soil, independently of the wishes of the landholder. The rights of the latter are safeguarded by making the rent a first charge on the land sold for arrears, but this has not removed the objections of the zemindar class to the proposal to give the ryots fixity of tenure—a reform which it is interesting to note was recommended by the Famine Commissioners nearly twenty years ago. The late Hon. Mr. Grose in introducing the Bill warned the non-official members, that if occupancy rights are not secured in the Bill, the Government of India which lays particular stress upon these clauses, will probably take away from the Provincial Council the task of legislating on the subject and deal with it in the Supreme Legislative Council. This means that the fixity of tenure clauses must be passed very much as they stand if the Bill is to receive the assent of the Viceroy, but in regard to other questions dealt with greater latitude will be allowed. An occupancy of twelve years is to be sufficient to enable the ryot to look upon his tenancy as permanent and valid, this being the same limit as is laid down in the Bengal Tenancy Act.

Large zemindars like the Rajah of Bobbili contend that these clauses of the Bill unnecessarily entrench upon private rights, calculated to "reduce the landlord's status almost to zero," and other critics urge that the effect of the prescriptive right to fixity of tenure given after twelve years occupancy will be to force zemindars to acquire lands and lease them out on short tenures to prevent ryots taking their stand upon these provisions. One difficulty in the way of such evasions is that the Bill is to have retrospective effect immediately it becomes law. A tenant whose twelve years' occupation under a lease terminates after the Act comes into force will be practically in the same position, if the lease under which he was admitted is not a registered document and he has been in possession for more than seven years. The Bill exempts from the operation of these clauses the private lands of proprietors, but orders a record of them. The question of fair rent is also dealt with and careful restrictions are put upon the right of enhancement. The ryots are given facilities to sue for a reduction of their rents, on the ground that they have been unduly raised at any time during 30 years before the passing of the Bill. The decision of the Collector of the District on the question of enhancement or reduction of rent is final, though in certain cases an appeal lies to the Board of Revenue. The principles of the Land Acquisition Act are somewhat extended in the provision by which a landlord by a suit before a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction is enabled to compulsorily purchase a holding of his tenant, for "any reasonable and sufficient purpose," among which are comprised religious, educational or charitable objects, or the opening and working of mines and factories. The Bill empowers the local Government to make surveys or records of rights in any case in which it thinks fit. It defines the position of under-tenants including in the term the tenants of ryotwari landholders, and also contains provision for ensuing the repair of irrigation works on private estates, on the ground that such works are not properly kept up by many of the Zemindars. Compensation for improvements is another alteration the Bill proposes to effect for the benefit of the tenants. One of the criticisms that has been passed on the Bill is that while it evinces great solicitude for the well-being of the ryots on the zemindari holdings which form one-fifth of the cultivated area, it does very little to improve the position of the tenants of the State lands which make up the other four-fifths of the agricultural holdings of the Presidency. But the obvious answer is that the State as a landlord has to act on fixed principles which it is held do not press hardly on the tenants, and that the Bill does little more than extend the privileges enjoyed in ryotwari tracts to the relations between landlord and tenant in zemindari tracts. The progress of the Bill will be watched with interest by all who have any conception of the immense importance of agrarian questions in this country.

GREAT Britain's acquisition of Wei-hai-wei and of 200 square miles of territory around Hongkong are not regarded by Lord Salisbury as in themselves sufficient to preserve the Chinese Empire from complete disintergration. In the House of Lords a few weeks back the Premier plainly declared that the question of preventing such a consummation was of "vital importance." "Our interests in China" said his Lordship "are so great, our proportion of the trade is so enormous and the potentialities of that trade are so gigantic that I feel that no more vital question has ever been presented for the decision of a Government and the decision of a nation." The Prime Minister has now disclosed a fresh card in the diplomatic game for the preservation of Chinese integrity. Borrowing the methods which both Russia and Germany have adopted with gratifying results in other directions, the British Cabinet is now carrying on negotiations with the Tsungli Yamen for the reorganization of both the Chinese army and navy. The Pekin authorities acting no doubt under the disinterested advice of Russia, have shown considerable unwillingness to give the British re-organising officer a free hand. Lord Salisbury's fear that unless a thorough reorganization scheme is carried out "events in China will have but one issue," is the more significant since it comes from a statesman who has hitherto adopted an optimistic tone in regard to the future of "three hundred millions of brave people." It may be hoped that in face of the danger which threatens the Pekin Government, the influence of Russia on the one hand and of corrupt mandarins on the other will not stand in the way of allowing Great Britain to make the army and navy really effective instruments for meeting the disintergrating tide of foreign aggression. The absolute need for the reforms proposed is made clear from the existing weight of evidence that extremely little improvement has been effected in the army and only small additions made to the navy since the war with Japan revealed the shameful weakness of both lines of defence. The corruption, treachery and cowardice of the officers, generally speaking, were only equalled as elements of inefficiency in the army by the ill-trained character of the rank and file. The organisation of the forces is huge, unwieldly and destitute of almost every necessary service. There is no unity or cohesion; the weapons have long since been obsolete, and transport, commissariat and medical services are practically non-existent. The men are undisciplined, ill-clad, and under-paid, with no patriotic stimulus or "esprit de corps" to incite to brave deeds. The only portions of the forces, which come within even measureable distance of the European standard are the Black Flag troops. The nucleus of this service which is said to number 50,000 men, was constituted of the veterans of Gordon's "ever-victorious" army. The Eight Banners nominally contain about 300,000 men, but the number maintained on a war footing is not more than one third of the book total. The force is subdivided into three groups, consisting respectively of Manchuries, Mongols and Chinese, and forms a sort of hereditary profession within which intermarriage is compulsory. Next in importance is the Ying Ping or National Army consisting of 18 corps, one for each Province. The recorded strength is from 540,000 to 600,000 but the number called out never exceeds one-third of the nominal roll. The most important contingent is the Tientsin Corps nominally 100,000 strong, really about 35,000, which is organised and armed on more modern lines than any other branch of the National Army. This Army possesses very little military value, and proved of no real service in the war with Japan. Of equal uselessness are the mercenary troops, raised for emergencies and Mongolian and other irregular cavalry. The total land army on a peace footing is 300,000 men and on a war footing a million men, but until the corruption and nepotism of the official classes are overcome and this great force is reorganised it will never be an effective line of defence. A few additions have been made to the Navy since the battle of Yalu, but they have not been adequate to at all make up for the losses in tonnage then sustained The Chen-Hai and the Kang Chi alone remained to China of her effective Pei-Yang squadron, some smaller vessels of the torpedo class had been put on hand and have since been added to the fleet. Among these are the torpedo cruisers, Feryang, 850 tons, and the Feeting 1,000 tons. The small cruiser Hai-Yang 2,950 tons has been launched at Stitten where two sister ships are being constructed. The most important addition to the Chinese fleet since the war is the protected cruiser Hai Tien 4,300 tons, built by Messrs. Armstrong, who have a sister ship in hand. It is satisfactory to learn that the negotiations with Great Britain in regard to a re-organisation of the Navy have made greater progress than those respecting the sister service. One of the first steps to be taken when these negotiations are concluded is to make the navy homogeneous by putting it under the control of the Pekin Government; the system of district squadrons, raised and maintained by Provincial Viceroys, cannot be tolerated under any effective scheme of re-organization.

BY way of relief from the discussion on the merits and demerits of the Dum-Dum bullet, military writers are now turning their attention to the Lee-Metford rifle as a sporting gun. Major W. Broadfoot, Retired List, introduces the subject in an article in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and brings before his readers a collection of evidence in its favour. As a sporting weapon he considers it satisfactory. Here in a nut-shell is Major Broadfoot's opinion :—It is a trustworthy weapon, but its ammunition, however, requires improvement. Cordite is ruinous to the interior of the barrel unless the rifle is carefully cleaned after use. The bullet as at present turned out in England, however, according to the writer, is untrustworthy, shock having been somewhat sacrificed to penetration, though by filing the point this may in a degree be remedied. But thereby another danger is incurred, for when the point is flattened the bullets often jam, and do not truly enter the barrel from the magazine. This conclusion, of course necessitated a disquisition on the Dum-Dum bullet. What is wanted is a bullet which will stop and which will not fly too far if it misses, or after impact is significantly pointed out, in countries like the plains of India, where population is dense, there is great safety in using a bullet which breaks up or loses its shape after impact. It does not travel much further, whereas a hard solid bullet with a range of something like a mile may kill men or cattle almost out of sight, and the sportsman could never feel quite happy when a shot was fired. Even if it hit a deer, the bullet might easily pass through and lodge in a village half-a-mile off. What Major Broadfoot contends therefore is that the Dum-Dum bullet, with possibly a small hole bored a quarter of an inch into the point, is likely to be the best form of projectile and the powder though not cordite should be smokeless. After a careful comparison of the Lee-Metford and the Mannlicher as a sporting gun, Major Broadfoot unhesitatingly declares in favour of the former, which, as some of his correspondents assure him, has come to stay.

YESTERDAY'S meteorological telegrams from the Seychelles, Mauritius and Zanzibar show that the conditions are normal in the Indian Ocean and good winds are blowing. The mail steamer report also indicates that a strong monsoon is blowing right across the Arabian Sea area, while good rain continues on the west coast of India. However the trough of low pressure which still lies under the Himalayas, that is further north than it should be continues to draw down dry winds from the direction of Afghanistan. These are preventing the penetration of monsoon winds inland. The whole of the Punjab, Madras, and Central portion of India accordingly continues rainless and although the cyclonic storm from Bay has been giving heavy rain in Northern Bengal, the tea districts of Sylhet have been too far east of the disturbance to profit very materially. In Bombay the rain appears likely to moderate. Already we have had a fourth of the normal downfall of the season and the total to date is greatly in excess of that of the two previous years.

WE regret to hear that Mr. F. W. Fox, Sessions Judge of Jhansi, has been bitten by a mad dog, and had to start last week for Paris to undergo Pasteur treatment.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ganges, with the outward English mails of the 10th instant, left Aden at 4 p.m., on Sunday last, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m., on Friday next.

YESTERDAY being the anniversary of the accession to the throne of her Majesty the Queen Empress of India, all the Government vessels now lying in port had hoisted Royal Standards, and H. M. S. Melpomene fired a salute of thirty-one guns at noon. The land saluting battery also fired a salute in the morning.

A KARACHI telegram says Mr. P. Murphy, Superintendent of the Import Yard at that port was found dead in bed with his throat cut and several severe gashes on his head and face yesterday morning. His wife was also fearfully gashed, she is in a dangerous condition, but her case is not hopeless. No trace of the murderer has yet been discovered.

THE memorial from the Committee of the Amalgamated Cyclists of Bombay regarding the levy of a tax on bicycles and tricycles was considered by the Municipal Corporation at its sitting yesterday, when it was resolved to inform the memorialists that their representation could not be considered in the middle of the year. Another subject which gave rise to some lively discussion, related to a present of a photographic group of Councillors from Sir George Cotton. A proposition for its acceptance with thanks having been duly moved, it was strongly opposed by Mr. N. N. Wadia, who called the photograph trash. The proposition on being put to the vote was carried by a small majority, which occasioned a demand of poll. The result, however, was disappointing to the opponents of the motion, as it showed a material increase in the majority.

THE breaches in the Southern Maratha Railway line near Kurnool having been repaired, through booking of all kinds has been resumed.

THE Madras Government has intimated to the Government of India, that the probable date of the opening of the Nellore-Bezwada Section (*i. e.*, from Nellore to Kistna Canal Junction Station, 155 miles in length) of the Bezwada-Madras Railway to public traffic will be 1st October next.

THE Madras Government has issued an order directing that whenever copper-plate deeds of grant or other documents of archaeological interest are found among records which should under existing rules be destroyed, the head of the office should communicate with the Government Epigraphist, who will decide whether the plates or documents should be destroyed or be forwarded to the Government Museum.

IN a very gratifying despatch, which the Viceroy has received from the Secretary of State, it is notified that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has been pleased to sanction the Viceroy's proposal that the Indian Medal of 1895, with clasp inscribed "Punjab Frontier 1897-98" should be conferred on all troops in the field, with the addition of a clasp inscribed "Malakand 1897," "Samana 1897," "Tirah 1897-98," to the troops engaged in those particular operations. The Secretary of State also conveys in highly eulogistic terms the appreciation by Her Majesty's Government of "the gallant conduct and admirable qualities of the British and native commissioned officers, warrant and non-commissioned officers and privates of Her Majesty's forces engaged in the campaign." Special mention is made of the services of Sir George White, Sir William Lockhart, Sir Power Palmer, the late Major-General Yeatman-Biggs, Sir Bindon Blood, Major-General Corrie Bird, and Major-General Elles. The terms of the despatch appears in our telegraphic columns.

THE Government of India, in a resolution reviewing the Punjab Irrigation report for 1897, note the remarkable results achieved on the Chenab Canal. They state that not only has the canal been of great use in providing a means of sustenance for thousands of cultivators by fertilising vast tracts of waste land, but it has already yielded a large return on the money invested in its construction, and bids fair to become in the near future a most reliable source of direct revenue. It is added that the benefits conferred on the people by the Punjab Irrigation Works in a year of such general and severe scarcity as that under review can hardly be exaggerated. Rather more than 3 1-4 millions acres of food crops were matured by the canal water; the amount of edible produce made available being sufficient, allowing two people to an acre, to feed more than a quarter of the entire population of the Punjab for twelve months. The estimated value of all the crops raised by the canal water exceeded by 50 per cent. the total amount of capital invested by both the Government of India and Natives States in these canals. The ssrvices rendered by Mr. Higham Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, Mr. Beresford, and Colonel Jacob are specially mentioned.

THE Lahore paper writes :—"We are sorry to hear that it has been thought necessary to send Private Watson of the R. S. Fusiliers, supposed to have been bitten by a mad dog at Sialkot, for treatment to the Pasteur Institute at Paris, to travel *via* Marseilles. It is curious that Government, while it can act so promptly, and, let us hope, efficaciously, in the case of a private soldier, can only issue complicated and lengthy orders as to what is to be done in case a civil officer is bitten, and will, practically do nothing towards the formation of a proper Institute in India, to which all alike, soldiers and civilians, Englishmen and natives, officials and non-officials, the Raja and the ryot might be sent. Verily the phlegmatic indifference of Government makes the ordinary man's blood boil."

THE new serum of the Pasteur Institute tried at Karachi by Dr. Simond has it is said been very useful specially in cases of bubonic plague. Its efficacy is great when the disease has not reached beyond three days. After the third day it is difficult to save the patient. Of 41 bubonic cases treated within the three first days, there were 27 cures and 14 deaths. Of nine bubonic cases treated after the third day, there were two cures and seven deaths. Altogether of 75 cases treated by Dr. Simond 31 have been cured and seven are convalescent. Of the 37 deaths, 12 cases had been injected too late, that is to say, when the patients were in a moribund state.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE POSITION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

There are repeated rumours that Manila has fallen, and it is further stated that the Spaniards have transferred the capital to Iloilo.

INVASION OF CUBA.

American transports have been sighted in Cuban waters.

GENERAL SHAFTER'S EXPEDITION.

It is reported at Madrid that the American expedition from Tampa under General Shafter landed on Saturday near Santiago. which it is expected will be immediately attacked.

THE SPANISH RESERVE SQUADRON.

JUNE 20.

The Spanish Reserve Squadron under the command of Admiral Camara has been sighted off Cabo de Gata in the Mediterranean.

SPANISH MANIFESTO IN FAVOUR OF PEACE.

LATER.

A manifesto, signed by thirty-five Provincial Associations and eighteen newspapers in the province of Catalonia, has been issued, which declares that immediate peace will alone prevent the ruin of Spain.

THE SITUATION AT MANILA.

Despatches from Manila, dated 17th instant, state that the situation there is unchanged.

The report of the sighting of American transports is declared to be untrue, but they are expected to arrive on 20th idem.

All the foreign residents are leaving Manila in neutral ships.

Two more British warships have been ordered to proceed to Manila.

OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES IN THE BALKANS.

Fighting has taken place between Albanians and Servians.

The latter pursued the Albanians to Berane, where they were met by a Turkish battery, which compelled the Servians to retire.

Many were killed on both sides.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 19.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Ganges, with mails of the 10th instant, left here for Bombay, at 4 p.m., to-day, and the s.s. India for Colombo and Australia at 3 p.m., to-day.

BAZAAR TALK ABOUT A STORM BREWING IN THE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

There is no doubt that the feeling in Upper Punjab is, that a storm is brewing on the Frontier. The bazaars are full of rumours and Government, despite all its endeavours, cannot keep its preparations entirely secret. As we hinted the other day an outbreak will not find either military or civilians unprepared; a good deal is being done quietly and without fuss. Arsenals are busy. If a disturbance happened any moment in Tochi or Bajour, it would surprise but few, and Bajour if it rose would very likely carry Swat with it.

SUIT BROUGHT BY MR. FREEMAN AGAINST N. W. RAILWAY DISMISSED.

The suit recently brought against the North the Western Railway administration by Mr. W. H. Freeman, late a district traffic superintendent on that line, to recover sum of Rs. 29,000 as damages for his alleged wrongful dismissal, has now been thrown out in toto by the District Judge of Rawalpindi, on the grounds that Mr. Freeman can show no right to sue.

THE CONVERSION OF BHOPALI CURRENCY INTO BRITISH RUPEES.

Reports from Political Agent, Bhopal, and from Governor-General's Agent in Central India are published, announcing successful conclusion of operations for conversion of Bhopali currency into British Indian rupees, in all over sixty-nine lakhs have been exchanged at the rate of 124 Bhopali to 100 British Indians coins. The conversion at first went slowly, but no further difficulty was experienced after orders had been issued imposing fine of ten per cent. or transactions other than in British Indian rupees in Bhopal. Captain Newmarch estimates that not more than ten lakhs of Bhopali rupees now remain to be accounted for, the remainder were [illegible] disappeared through being melted [illegible] years. Large quantities of small [illegible] indented for by the States concern[illegible] British rupees already passed into [illegible] that by end of the current [illegible] currency will be firmly established [illegible] hitherto circulated.

[illegible] ROBBERY FROM NIZAM'S [illegible] TREASURY.

[illegible]NDERABAD, JUNE 20.

[illegible] evening made several arrests [illegible] with extensive robbery from the Nizam's private treasury. It appears that systematic theft has resulted in one lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees being missed. A jemadar attached to the guard on duty at the Nizam's palace has been arrested with several men of the guard, while some men concerned in the theft belonging to the regiment have absconded.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe arrived here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, JUNE 18.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall left here yesterday evening.

The same line steamer Eden Hall, left here this morning.

MARSEILLES, JUNE 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, from Bombay, arrived here at day light to-day (Sunday).

ADEN, JUNE 20.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste, from Bombay via Karachi, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 20.

Orient mail steamer Austral from London arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	3 1-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 7-16
Bar Silver	26 11-16

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

AT the Oval, on Saturday, May 28, Surrey gained a very decisive victory over Gloucestershire. Abel and Mr. Jephson, the "not-outs" of the previous day, continued their innings, and carried the Surrey total to 500, and their respective scores to 104 and 166, and the closure was then declared with six wickets still to fall. Gloucestershire were left 295 in arrear, but were all got rid of for 192. Surrey, therefore, won by an innings and 103 runs. At Liverpool, Warwickshire defeated Lancashire. The Northerners had eight wickets to fall and 313 runs to make to win, and they were all out for 175, so that the visitors were victorious with 142 to spare. At Lord's, Leicestershire, after a closely contested game, beat M.C.C. and Ground. The Club were left with an innings to play and 182 to score for victory, but could only make 159, Leicestreshire thus winning by 22. At Oxford, Somerset got the better of the University, who, on a slow wicket, were all dismissed in their second innings for 126, leaving the county the victors by 100 runs. At Cambridge, the University easily beat Mr. Webbe's Eleven. The second innings of the visitors was finished for 207. This left them only seventy to the good, and the University hit off the required number without the loss of a wicket. On May 31, at Southampton, Derbyshire gained an easy victory over Hampshire. The visitors carried their first innings total to 324, or 183 ahead—including 104 by Storer and ninety-three by Chatterton—and then dismissed Hampshire in their second innings for 216, and obtained the thirty-four required for victory without the loss of a wicket. Many other matches have had to be abandoned or have been left drawn owing to unfavourable weather.

If the race for the Oaks did not result in quite so startling a surprise as the Derby, it was scarcely reasonable to suppose that a filly who had been discarded as worthless for racing purposes by the Duke of Portland would be successful in an event which he has won three times within the last eight years, and there was the less reason for thinking that she would seeing that only a month ago she was decisively beaten in the One Thousand Guineas by Sir J. B. Maple's Nun Nicer, who was thought to have since done well, and to have fully recovered from an ailment which had troubled her just before she ran at Newmarket. Yet Airs and Graces beat Nun Nicer on Friday quite as easily as the latter had defeated her.

The Amateur Gulf Championship was won on May 27 by Lieutenant F. G. Tait, of the Black Watch, who beat Mr. S. Mure Fergusson, of the Royal and Ancient Club, St. Andrews, by seven up and five to play. Lieutenant Tait was the winner in 1896. The St. George's Challenge Cup was played on June 1 on the links of the St. George's Club at Sandwich. As usual the competition was open to all amateurs. Thunder showers and strong squalls militated against low scoring. Two rounds—each of 18 holes—were played, and despite the adverse conditions some excellent single round returns were made. Eighteen couples started. Mr. Tait eventually won the cup with 84 and 79 equal 163, and Mr. S. Mure Fergusson was second with 85 and 79 equal 164.

The Fitzwilliam Lawn Tennis Tournament of 1898 has come and gone, and was as usual a great success, partly because of the fine weather. The chief feature of the meeting was the improved form shown by Mahony. Previously this season he had shown only indifferent form for so good a player, but at Dublin he has made up a considerable amount of lost ground. In the all-comers' singles he successively disposed of S. H. Smith, K. M. Chifford, and J. M. Boucher, only long two sets out of eleven played, whilst in the final he beat the champion—R. F. Doherty—by three sets to love. He was thus entitled to challenge W. V. Eaves, the present holder of the Irish championship, and in the result wrested the title from him after a contest in which Mahony's better condition told heavily. Eaves only managed to secure one set, and seemed to be playing below his form, but the winner played such good tennis throughout that he put his opponent's performance quite in the shade, and probably caused it to look worse than it really was.

IN the doubles championship the Dohertys did well. Eaves and Nisbet gave them some trouble, but only gained one set. The strong combination of Mahony and Boyd was not successful against Clifford and Twigg, who, however, scored fewer games, and in the following round succumbed to the superior powers of Ball-Greene and Smith. The remarkable styles of the latter players quite distinct from one another as well as from all other first-rate players, makes their double game a curiosity. They disposed of the vanquishers of Mahony and Boyd by three sets to love with the greatest ease. In the final round, however, being opposed by R. F. and H. L. Doherty, they could do nothing. The champions practically did exactly as they liked, and never allowed their adversaries to obtain more than three games in any of the sets. Ball-Greene's treacherous slows and Smith's terrific forehand drives were alike unavailing. The brothers Doherty were in their steadiest mood, and, playing their best game, crisp, severe, and decisive, asserted their superiority with irresistible force, winning three sets outright, and only losing eight games all told.

In the ladies' open singles, Miss Pinckney early put Miss Moore (the American champion of 1896) out of the running, and herself fell a victim to Miss O. Martin. Miss C. Cooper proved too good both for Miss Dyas and Miss Bloxsome, and finally took over the championship from Miss Martin by two sets to love, the scores being 6—4 and 9—7. In the ladies' doubles the meeting in the final between Miss Martin and Miss Dyas as one pair, and Miss Cooper and Miss O. Martin as the other, was an excellent match, and only went in favour of the first-named couple after "set all" had been called. Miss Dyas's strong serving and volleying were very noticeable, and contributed in no small measure to her success. The mixed doubles produced some interesting matches. Eaves and Miss Martin defeated Mahony and Miss Moore, but in turn fell victims to Nisbet and Miss Dyas, who had already beaten Smith and Miss Pinckney. The final brought together H. L. Doherty and Miss Bloxsome and Nisbet and Miss Dyas. The last-named pair were victorious without the loss of a set, thanks largely to the excellent play of Miss Dyas.

The lady cyclist in "rational" dress who was recently refused admittance to the coffee-room of a Dorking hotel, after applying in vain to the Cyclists' Touring Club for legal assistance in asserting her rights, if any, against the innkeeper, has been more successful in her appeal for help to the National Cyclists' Union. The London Centre of that body has decided to take proceedings against the hotel proprietor if he persists in his refusal to provide accommodation for ladies dressed in rational costume. The Union seems to be spoiling for legal battles, for it is at present engaged in warfare with the railway companies on the free luggage question, which by the way, was also a matter dropped by the C.T.C., who were advised by Sir Richard Webster that they had no case.

Although much has been said and written of the efforts lately made by some of the railway companies to grapple with the problem of the carriage of cycles accompanied by passengers, very few of the various patent slings and hooks and clip fastenings which are now on trial have been actually fitted. It is only here and there that a specimen van equipped for cycle traffic appears, and the vast majority of machines carried this Whitsuntide out of great centres to a country starting-point have been huddled together as of yore, with the customary scratching and damaging. The latest suggestion for carrying many machines compactly is to clip them to a spindle, or sort of windlass across the van, and turn this axle through a quarter of a circle between clipping each machine on, so that neighbouring cycles are out of each other's way. The idea is ingenious, and has been worked out in a model for trial, but there are grave objections both to gripping the machines and to the turning of them upside down, or even the rearing of them on end. Lamps and gear-cases will not stand this treatment.

The obstruction offered by a led horse is best avoided as the familiar rule tells us, by passing the animal so that the person leading it shall be between yourself and the led animal, regardless of all the other ordinary rules of the road. So far, good; but the question has been asked, what is to be done when a man on horseback leads another horse? The rule should apply, but this style of leading is a practice which is declared to be illegal. Being so, it should be suppressed. The whole question of herds of cattle and flocks of sheep forming obstructions requires much more attention than is generally accorded to it. This week I overtook a horseman surrounded by over a dozen horses, none of whom were under control, and all trotting where they liked, over the whole road and on the path as well. Such an obstruction is extremely dangerous, and the dodging of so many loose horses was more perplexing than the facing of the densest city traffic.

Records on the road accomplished without the aid of pacemakers are sanctioned by the Union, who, while prohibiting paced races, still allow their licensed riders, whether amateur or professional, to try for records when they are attempted alone. The plea of reduced speed does not count for much, as the first of the new series of such unassisted rides was A. A. Chase's 2hr. 7min. 8sec. for fifty miles. On Wednesday last a professional tandem pair—Herbert and Ransley—essayed a tandem trial the same distance and took 2hr. 29min. 24sec., which was faster than their previous informal effort without adequate checking; and on Saturday two amateur riders—W. D. Robey and J. H. Wingrave—scored inside 2hr. 10min on tandem, but, owing to the dislocation of train traffic, due to the holidays, the official timekeeper was unable to arrive at the finish, and the record will therefore not be accepted.

The running match between Welsh and Tysoe produced one of the best races that have been seen for some time. Welsh has not merely shown himself to be the best amateur miler Scotland has yet produced, but one of the best, if not actually the best, in the kingdom. It is evident that, barring the unfortunate accident at Fallowfield last year, he would have won the mile championship, and after his display of Saturday it is difficult to see how he is this year to be kept out of it. Lutyens, Bennett, and Tysoe will give him a good race, of course, but it is improbable that any one of the three can beat 4min. 23 3-4sec. Last year, it will be remembered, the Scotch champion, previous to the Fallowfield gathering, ran the mile at home in 4min. 24sec. This was hardly credited in England, for the reason that so little had previously been heard of him. Welsh's appearances on the path have been few and far between ever since he commenced running. It is evident, however, that he is far out of the ordinary. and that with proper preparation he would approach the amateur record of Bacon. At present he lacks experience. The characteristic of his running is that he allows himself to appear hopelessly out of the race. and then comes with an electrical spurt and snatches the prize out of the fire. This policy got him home on Saturday, but it is not exactly such as a professional trainer would allow him to follow. Half-way round in the last lap on Saturday Tysoe was leading by six yards and his victory seemed assured, for, as everyone knows, the Lancaster runner is no mean finisher. Welsh left his effort until sixty yards from home, and then came with a wet sail, and running all out won by five yards. Tysoe responded gamely when tackled, but was clean run out ten yards from home. He had made the place just a little too fast for himself, his obvious intention being to run his opponent off his feet. The pace he set may be gathered from the fact that the quarter was run in 1min. 2 2-5sec., and the half in 2min. 10 2-5sec. Welsh will be a big attraction for the English meetings which are fortunate enough to secure his presence.

It is not surprising to learn that the third of the Bacon-Tincler series has been abandoned. Bacon having paid forfeit. He had clearly no chance of winning at three miles. He proposed a return match at a mile, but Tinclet and his friends hardly saw the fun of this. The Irishman would have had everything to lose and nothing to gain by such a match. What would be interesting would be a distance handicap in which Tincler, Bacon, Crossland, Watkins, and Hurst would take part, or a mile race by Tincler against the record, with papers, as Bacon had in his attack upon the hour record. Many good judges are of opinion that Tincler could at least "shake" George's great record, but there are a great many more who think he could not. Anyway it would he interesting to see him make the attempt before he goes out of training or leaves for America.

The Swimming champion of Germany, Arnold Toepfer, has signified his intention to compete in the international race which the Life-saving Society intend shall form one of their leading items at their gala in the West India Dock on July 2. Sonnemans, of Brussels, is also coming over to defend the title he gained here last year of diving champion. It is stated with some degree of truth that J. A. Jarvis, the mile champion, will spare no effort to again gain that coveted title on July 16. This year the race will be swum in the Marine Lake at Southport. Jarvis will undergo a special preparation under the care of a professional trainer. The Leicester swimmers are naturally proud of the success of their fellow-townsman and extremely anxious that he should retain the blue riband. Derbyshire, who is looked upon as likely to upset these calculations, will have a very difficult task before him, as on the 4th of July he intends to swim in the 220 yards championship and on the 9th the hundred yards. In both of these, having Hellings for an opponent, he will require to be at his very best to be successful, and to find the mile race fixed to take place within a week afterwards must prove for the young Osborne swimmer a most anxious and trying time.

It is assumed that, as England has agreed to play international water-polo matches with Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, the A. S. A. Committee will be enabled to confer the honour of representing the country upon a larger number of poloists than hitherto. Formerly England played only Scotland, the other two countries not deeming themselves sufficiently advanced in the game to meet such powerful players as England could select. In these circumstances it was an exceedingly difficult task for the Committee to select from the whole field of English players seven only to represent the country, and this task is becoming year by year even more difficult owing to the strides the game is taking. The additional matches, however, will enable them to make a larger selection, and as the matches with Wales and Ireland take place earlier than that with Scotland, they would have additional means of pronouncing an opinion upon the capabilities of aspirants for international honours. The increased number of international matches will doubtless cause much satisfaction to players and give them encouragement.

A very fine entry has been made for the yacht race from Dover to Heligoland. The German Emperor has again designed the cup. The entries are as follows:—Rainbow, schooner, 318 tons, Mr. C. Lindsay Orr-Ewing, M.P.; Madeline, ketch, 152 tons, Captain Barklie McCalmont; Roseneath, schooner, 52 tons, Mr. A. W. Fulcher; Cariad, ketch, 129 tons, Earl of Dunraven; Siesta, schooner, 127 tons, Sir John Pender, M.P.; Caress, cutter, 78 tons, Mr. H. T. Van Laun; Merrythought, yawl, 73 tons, Mr. Cecil Quentin; Goddess, ketch, 176 tons, Mr. F. W. L. Popham; Egret, schooner, 83 tons, Mr. George A. Henty; Castanet, cutter, 64 tons. Mr. Edwin Lapthorne; Resolute, yawl, 79 tons, Sir Reginald H. Graham, Bart., and Charmion, schooner, 175 tons, Mr. F. B. Atkinson. Of these boats, Goddess, Merrythought, Caress, and Cariad entered last year's race, but only the two first-named started.

The Earl of Dunraven, who had been attending the Vasco da Gama celebration at Lisbon as the representative of the Royal Geographical Society, arrived at Cowes on Monday, May 30, in the yacht Cariad, bringing with him the Vasco da Gama Challenge Cup won by him at the recent International Regatta, which in accordance with the conditions of the race, he handed over to the Royal Yacht Squadron, to be held by that body subject to the challenge of any yacht club. The cup is a very handsome silver trophy in tazza form, supported by a cluster of arcaded Mediæval triple columns springing from a hexagonal base, and designed after the model of the cloisters of the monastery at Belem, which was erected by King Manoel as a thankoffering on the return of Vasco da Gama from India. The top of the tazza represents in high relief the fleet of Vasco battling with the waves of a stormy sea. The whole is a very fine reproduction of the best period of Portuguese art.

Rugby and the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons were the teams left in on May 28 of the eight that had been taking part in the contest for the Open Polo Champion Cup. The sides were as follows:—6th Inniskillings: Mr. H. C. Higgin., Mr. G. K. Ansell, Mr. Neil Haig, and Major Rimington (back). Rugby: Mr. W. J. Jones, Captain Renton, Mr. G. Miller, and Mr. W. J. Drybrough (back). The soldiers had the best of the opening play, but Rugby eventually gained the victory by five goals to two. The umpires were Messrs. J. Watson and A. Suart. Lady Harrington presented the cup to the Rugby players.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

SOFTLY and silently the great white masses of vaporous cloud come rolling up through the gap which separates Tara-devi from Prospect Hill: blotting out the sun and descending upon us in torrents that discover the flaws in our corrugated roofs and wetting Simla as only the rains can wet it. A week ago we were smothered in dust and the hillsides brown and parched. To-day, as one looks towards the snows, one sees green peeping from every crevice, and the deodars are dank with crawling moss and even the monkeys depressed. At first we were inclined to attach importance to the fact, that the monsoon winds have struck across to us from the Bombay side instead of making their way in more orthodox fashion along the hills from far Bengal. But as, day after day, the downpour continues, expectation of the promised break grows fainter and we postpone our picnics and settle down to the altered condition of affairs. The rains dominate everything. The Horse Show which was to have been held yesterday has been flooded out at Annandale, and if the question of our water supply is at last at rest for the season, such minor discomforts as steamy jhampanies and swampy tennis courts, even if one is fortunate in not having to get twice over each day ourself, are here to remind us that the hot weather had its advantages.

It was the day of the Birthday Ball at Viceregal Lodge that the downpour first commenced. Nevertheless between six and seven hundred people made their way out to Observatory hill, and so great was the demand for rickshaws that even the wonderful yellow vehicle which is supposd to ply from the tonga station was chartered for the occasion. The scene, when one got there, was a very brilliant one and the arrangement so excellent that the crush was never excessive. Even the perennial man difficulty, familiar to all Indian hill stations, had been to some extent solved for the occasion, and the dance was one of the pleasantest of its kind.

On Monday was the great Masonic dinner at the Town Hall, of which particulars have already appeared in your columns, and last night took place the first of the Snowdon dances which was a great success; so altogether things have been fairly lively despite the monsoon.

THE MONSOON.

BREACHES ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY LINE.

THE B. B. and C. I. Railway line between Lakhodra and Miyagam stations at mileage 227 from Bombay has been breached by heavy rain. Passengers booking yesterday, to stations north of Lakhodra, consequently had to be transhipped into other carriages at that point. The Railway Company, therefore, issued a notice advising postponement of departure till to-night, when it is hoped through communication will be restored.

NARROW ESCAPE OF INMATES OF FALLING HOUSES.

The back wall and verandahs of a three-storeyed house, situated at Duncan Road, and belonging to one Dharsee Hemraj, collapsed on Sunday evening, burying under the debris two men and two women, viz., Kashinath Narayen, aged twenty-two, Keshev Bapoo, aged thirty-five, Jankibai, aged twenty, and Nanibai, aged thirty years. A large number of neighbours, who had collected near the scene immediately after the collapse, rendered valuable assistance in removing the debris, with the result that all the persons named were found alive when extricated from the rubbish. Constable Mann had the injured persons removed to the J. J. Hospital. On examination at the hospital, it was ascertained that Kashinath was not injured at all, but Keshev had sustained some contusions on the back. The woman Jankibai was severely lacerated on the right arm and was bleeding from both the ears, while Nanibai's right collar bone was fractured and she had some scalp wounds. Both the men were discharged, but the two women, whose injuries were serious, were detained under treatment. The Municipal authorities were informed, and the inspector of the ward soon put in an appearance, but could do nothing until the following morning, when the men of the Executive Engineer's Department turned up and they proposed to demolish the dangerous portions still standing. Meanwhile police arrangements were made to protect life and property.

On Saturday afternoon the back portion of a house at Jackeria Street, which had been under repair at the instance of the Municipality, suddenly collapsed injurying slightly two of the workmen engaged thereon. They were taken to the J. J. Hospital, and after their injuries had been attended to, they were allowed to go home. The house is a very old one, having two storeys.

The side walls of a three-storeyed house at Old Nagpada gave way early yesterday morning, bringing with them the whole of the rear portion of the building. The house was in the occupation of about thirty-five persons, none of whom were injured. The Municipality were in- formed and the tenants were ordered to vacate, which they did.

A shed, belonging to Messrs. Ardeshir and Co., and situated in the compound of the ice factory on Babulla Tank Road, fell in on Saturday night. No one was injured. The extent of the damage is not known.

A large tree near the Borkie Tank, Argyle Road, was blown down on Saturday last, blocking the vehicular traffic along the road for a considerable time.

ROUGH WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Ellora, Captain A. Thomas, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, encountered very strong S.-W. monsoon with as much as 65 miles per day adverse current in the Bay of Bengal. On the Malabar fierce squalls with very high confused sea, the vessel laboured heavily and shipped heavy sea, during which the gangways and other details of deck were carried away. The same Company's s. s. Nevasa, Captain G. Jacobs, which reached this port on Sunday, had heavy monsoon swell from June 17th. The same Company's s. s. Dumra, Captain E. C. Russell, which arrived in harbour on Saturday, met with strong S.-W. winds, high sea and heavy swell with drizzling rain along Kathiawar Coast, wdich moderated in strength on approaching Bombay, but heavy constant rain. The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s s. s. Naseri, Captain F. J. Raffin, which came in harbour on Sunday from Jeddah, experienced very high sea and strong breeze. The s. s. Nerite, Captain W. Daniel, which reached this port on Sunday from Batoum, met with very bad weather. The s. s. Metis, Captain J. F. Robinson, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Middlesbro, had strong westerly wind and swell. The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Aglaia, Captain A. Petris, which came in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, experienced S.-W. monsoon.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Ganges, expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, at 4 p.m.:—

Addis, Mr F H and Mrs	Laurie, Mr H M
Billington, Mr Cephas	Logan, Mr A C
Berger, Mr F	Lambert, Lt C F
Baines, Mr C L	Lloyd, Surg-Maj V E P
Bennett, Mr	Means, Miss
Browne, Mr T M	Newton, Miss
Boyd, Lt A U	Rennick, 2nd Lt A de E
Beauchamp, Lt W G	Seabrooke, Mr A W
Cecil, Dr	Saville, Mr G
Curtis, Lt C	Sturge, Mr P H
Fuller, Miss	Tabor, Miss H
Fry, Mr G E	Underwood, Capt J M
Graham, Maj H	Underwood, Mrs
Greig, Capt J G	Watson, Mr T
Hamer, Mr John	Wighton, Mr
Jackson, Dr M J and Mrs	

WEATHER WORKING DAYS FOR SHIPPING.

THE Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday and Saturday, 17th and 18th June, should be counted as weather working days for vessels working in the docks.

MILITARY NEWS.

2nd-LIEUTENANT W. S. CRASTER, on promotion from the ranks of the 20th Hussars, is posted to the 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment.

MAJOR G. E. BRIGGS has been selected for the appointment of 2nd-in-command, 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, vice Gall promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel. Major Briggs is now at home on leave.

A MEDAL FOR THE FRONTIER OPERATIONS.

DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

HIGH PRAISE FOR ALL RANKS.

IT is notified that the Governor-General in Council has much gratification in publishing for general information a despatch from the Secretary of State, dated 26th May. The despatch reads:

I have considered in Council Your Excellency's letter of the 10th March, in which you recommend the grant of the Indian Medal of 1895 for the various military operations that have recently taken place on the North-West frontier. They commenced with the outbreak in the Tochi Vally on the 10th June, 1897, and terminated on the 6th April last—a period which includes the punishment of the Darwesh Khel Waziris; the brilliant defence of the Malakand and Chakdara; the operations in the Swat Valley and Bajour; the defeat of the Mohmands at Shabkadr, and subsequently in their own country; the various actions on the line from Kohat to the Samana range and Kurram; the short well-planned campaign against the tribes of Buner and Chamla; and finally the Tirah campaign against the powerful Orakzai and Afridi clans, resulting in their complete submission and compliance with the terms imposed by your Government. You recommend that the Medal with Clasp incribed "Punjab Frontier 1897-98" should be conferred on all troops in the field, and in addition a Clasp inscribed "Malakand 1897," "Samana, 1897," "Tirah 1897 98" to the troops engaged in those particular operations.

I have now the gratification of informing Your Excellency that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has been pleased to sanction your recommendation, and that an Army Order notifying the grant of the Indian Medal in the manner proposed by your Government will shortly be issued.

It is also my gratifying duty to convey to you an expression of the high sense which Her Majesty's Government entertain of the moderation, judgment and energy displayed by Your Excellency in Council in dealing with these outbreaks, and to congratulate you on the success which has attentded your efforts for their suppression. Her Majesty's Government cordially concur in the terms in which in your order of the 4th March, 1898, you convey to His Excellency Sir George White your sense of the distinguished ability with which both in the general direction of these operations and throughout his terms of office he has discharged the responsible duties of Commander-in-Chief in India. Great credit is also due to the military administration of your Government, to the officers of the Staff at Army Headquarters, and to the administrative heads and executive officers of the various departments, civil and military, whose duties in circumstances of no ordinary difficulty were carried out with much success. Their acknowledgments are also due to Sir William Lockhart, whose conduct, both in the military operations and in his dealings with the tribes, has been distinguished by his usual skill, energy and judgment; to Sir Power Palmer, Major-General Bird, the late Major-General Yeatman Biggs and Major-Generals Blood and Elles and to the Brigadiers-General and other officers under their orders. Her Majesty's Government especially desire to record their high appreciation of the gallant conduct and admirable qualities of the British and native commissioned, warrant, and non-commissioned officers and privates of Her Majesty's forces engaged in this campaign.

The operations were carried on against a bold and active enemy, in a country presenting formidable difficulties to the movements of troops, and under the severest and most trying conditions of climate and exposure. That the determined opposition and extraordinary difficulties encountered were overcome in a manner which has excited universal admiration was due to the distinguished bravery, the perfect discipline, and the cheerful and resolute endurance of hardship shown by both British and native soldiers and to the gallant leading and example of their officers. Their exertions have been crowned with conspicuous success. The frontier tribes have tendered their complete submission, and peace has been established in the north-west frontier of India. Her Majesty's Government deplore the loss of so many of Her Majesty's brave soldiers, who have either fallen in action or died from the effects of field service. They especially desire to record their admiration of the gallant conduct of the detachment of the 36th Sikhs who were all killed fighting to the last in defence of the post of Saragheri.

Her Majesty's Government have noticed with much satisfaction the excellent services of the Imperial Service Troops who have fought side by side with Her Majesty's Army in this campaign and taken their full share of its hardships. Their acknowledgments are due to the chiefs of the native States who placed their regiments and transport trains at your disposal, and also to the native princes—His Highness the Maharaja of Pattiala, Major the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur Lieutenant-Colonel the Maharaja of Kooch Behar and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Pertab Singh of Jodhpur for their personal services on the Staff in the field.

A GRATUITY SANCTIONED.

The following notification also appears in the *Gazette*:—The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the issue of a gratuity to all officers, non-commissioned officers and men, including the Imperial Service Troops engaged in the recent operations on the North-West frontier. The gratuity will be issued at the rate of Rs. 24 per share for British and Rs. 12 for native soldiers, according to the rank of the recipient, and will also be admissible to the heirs of those killed in action or who died of disease during the operations. No corps or individual shall be eligible for more than one grant of the gratuity, whether employed in two or more expeditions or operations or not. The details regarding the number of shares admissible to each rank or class, the mode in which the payment of the gratuity will be made, etc., will be notified hereafter in Indian Army Circulars.

HONOURS FOR IMPERIAL SERVICE NATIVE OFFICERS.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotion in, and admissions, to the Order British of India, as additional members of the Bengal List, of the undermentioned native officers of the Imperial Service Troops, in recognition of their services with the Tirah Expeditionary Force:—To the 1st class, with the title of "Sardar Bahadur"—Pundit Suraj Pershad, Commandant, Gwalir Imperial Service Transport Corps. To the 2nd class., with the title of "Bahadur"—Sardar Khajur Singh, Commandant, Kashmir Mountain Battery; Sardar Sundar Singh, Commandant. 1st Regiment, Patiala Infantry; Sardar Bahadur Gurnam Sing, Commandant, Jhind Infantry; Sardar Sher Singh, Commandant, Nabha Infantry; Sardar Meher Muhammad Khan, Commandant, Maler Kotla Sappers.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

FRESH SEIZURES OF PLAGUE AND DEATHS.

Two fresh seizures of suspected plague were reported to the Health Office up to noon on Friday. One case occurred in Lower Chitpur Road, the patient, a Mohamedan, who was in the employ of a merchant, being removed to the College Hospital by his relatives. The Secretary of the Vigilance Committee of Ward No. 8 reported this case to the Plague authorities. The other case was reported by the Vigilance Committee of Ward No. 6 as having occurred in Singhi Began busti, Baranasee Ghose's Street. The patient was an up-country beggar-woman, aged about 30, who was ordered to be conveyed in a ticca garri by the Vigilance Committee to the Mayo Hospital. The hut and carriage in which the woman was taken to hospital were both subsequently disinfected. A big crowd assembled to witness the removal of the patient, but it was very orderly. On Thursday two seizures and one death were registered, bringing up the total seizures to 118 and deaths to 88. The seizures were a Mohamedan, who was reported to the Health Officer by the Superintendent of the Campbell Hospital to be suffering from suspected plague and removed to that institution for treatment, and the other, a Hindu, who was attacked in Machua Bazaar Street, and said to be suffering from plague by the Secretary of the Mayo Native Hospital, where he has been detained. The fatal case was that of a Hindu, who was removed from Jorabagan Street on the 14th instant, and died at the Mayo Native Hospital.

INOCULATIONS IN THE CITY.

Dr. Cook, the Health Officer, inoculated nine members of the European staff of Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Company yesterday morning. The total number of inoculations performed amounted to 1,396.

THE RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The following were the arrivals and departures by rail from Howrah and Sealdah, respectively, on Thursday:—Howrah, arrivals 1,295 less; departures 1,140 less. Sealdah, arrivals 851 excess; departures 790 less.

PROPOSALS for memorials to Mr. Gladstone are circulating as follows:—(1) A Gladstone Statue in Parliament Square, where statues of Canning, Peel, Palmerston, Derby, and Beaconsfield are already placed. (2) A Gladstone Memorial Hall in London. (3) A Gladstone Memorial Cathedral. (4) A Gladstone Endowment Fund for the University of Oxford. (5) An enlargement of Mr. Gladstone's own endowment of "St. Deiniol's" at Hawarden.

ARISING out of recent correspondence on the lack of suitable provision for the wounded and sick soldiers now ready for discharge from the military hospital, a member of the committee has generously made it possible for convalescent soldiers likely to benefit by a stay at the seaside to spend some time at the John B. Gough Soldiers' Home at Sandgate. Already men have been sent down belonging to the Gordon Highlanders, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, and the Yorkshire Regiment. The movement is now capable of great enlargement, and is likely to be of immense service to the men slowly recovering from the effects of wounds and exposure.

THE CURRENCY PROPOSALS.

LETTER FROM THE BENGAL CHAMBER COMMERCE.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed an important letter to the Secretary of the Indian Currency Committee, which went by yesterday's mail, regarding the proposals of the Government of India for the establishment of a gold standard in India. The letter says:—

So far as the Committee of this Chamber are able to ascertain the opinions of the members they are almost entirely opposed to the introduction of the scheme submitted to the Secretary of State by the Government of India. Although a considerable number of members of the Chamber are not prepared for various reasons, to express their opinion on currency matters, the Committee feel justified in taking those they have received as farly representing the views of the majority of the members with regard to the Government proposals. The Committee now refer more particularly to those points in the scheme which appear to members to be open to grave objection.

Before proceeding to do this the Committee draw attention to certain statements made by the Government of India in their communications to the Secretary of State, which, they think, are calculated to convey an erroneous impression with regard to the attitude taken by the Chamber. The first is in paragraph 26 of the Despatch alluded to, in which the Government of India write in respect of letters addressed to them by the Bengal, Bombay and Madras Chambers of Commerce: "We think therefore we may expect their support in the measures, we propose, though neither the Bengal nor the Bombay Chamber has declared in favour of any particular scheme to secure the object, and the Madras Chamber has supported with some modifications the proposals of Mr. Lindsay." The Bengal Chamber has always carefully refrained from either proposing or supporting any particular scheme for solving the currency difficulty. This attitude has been taken up by the Chamber in consequence of the great diversity of opinion among its members. At the same time, although members are devided as to the best course to be pursued to set the currency of the country on a sound basis, they are, so far as their views are known practically unanimous in condemning the proposals now put forward. In this connection the Committee refer to the statement in paragraph 2, Despatch 92 of the 24th March, 1898 from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, in which the Chamber is again committed to the opinion on mistaken grounds: an address deliverd by the Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur, then President of the Chamber, at the annual general meeting of the members held on the 28th February last, being quoted as an expression of opinion on the part of the Chamber. It is understood under the rules of the Chamber that the remarks of the President in his annual address shall not be taken as necessarily representing the views of the Chamber.

The principal basis of the proposals by the Government of India for the establishment of a gold standard appears to be indicated in paragraph 9 of the Despatch of the 3rd March, in which it is laid down that one of the main reasons of the failure to accumulate that reserve of gold which is a necessary preliminary to the establishment of a gold standard is that our rupee circulation had, before the closing of the Mints, been increased to such an extent that it fully and more than fully supplied all the demands of trade and allowed no room for any further addition in the form of gold. The Government of India consider that the remedy for this state of things is to remove from circulation as money so much of the increases which were made to the circulating medium immediately before 1893 as we may find to be redundant," and they propose to do this as indicated in paragraph 2 of the Despatch by melting down existing rupees, having first provided a reserve of gold for the double purpose of taking the place of silver and of establishing confidence in the issue of their measures. The proposals stated briefly are; to melt down annually, until such time as the object sought for shall be attained, ten crores of rupees of coined silver, placing the same upon the market for sale; and to reduce by this amount the actual rupee circulation of the country—an operation which the Government do not regard as likely to have an important permanent effect on the silver market, adding "even if we were under any obligation to give weight to such a consideration." This proposal is viewed with alarm and mistrust by the members of the Chamber. It is felt that the currency is already sufficiently contracted and that a further contraction with continued scarcity of loanable capital cannot fail to raise the rates of interest already abnormally high in India. The high rates of interest which have ruled for prolonged periods in each of the last two years have proved not only a serious inconvenience but a hindrance to trade, more especially internal trade, and if such conditions continue and become intensified there is every reason to fear that commercial disaster may ensue.

The opinion of the Government of India that the annual sale of six crores worth of silver will not have any important permanent effect on the silver market has been received with surprise in merchantile circles. The general opinion appears to be that such an operation would be almost certain to lower the price of silver, including the silver in the hands of the natives of this country. This further depreciation of silver, while the nominal value of the rupee remains at 16 pence, must increase the divergence between the exchange value and the metallic value of the rupee, and in the opinion of producers generally it would seriously affect the trade of India with silver countries direct, and with gold countries in competition with silver currency countries.

After a careful perusal of the Government scheme the Committee cannot trace in it any guarantee for the future convertibility of the rupee, notwithstanding that the main object of the Government policy is presumably to secure fixity of exchange. Under these circumstances it is felt very strongly that the proposals of the Government will fail to inspire that confidence in the future of exchange which it is absolutely necessary should exist if the evils resulting from the proposed forced contraction of the currency, already alluded to, are to be minimised by the introduction of fresh capital into the country. The Committee while fully recognising that the attainment of a fixity of exchange is an object of primary importance in the interests of the Government, of finance, and of foreign trade, are of opinion that it is equally necessary that the supply of currency should be automatically responsive to the current requirements of trade.

The Committee note that the proposals of the Government of India include not only the introduction of a gold standard but the establishment of a gold currency; although in paragraph 30 of the Despatch of the 3rd March it is stated that the actual issue of gold coins by the Government is not contemplated, either for Treasury purposes or in payment of currency notes, until the measures taken actually result in the establishment of the value of the rupee at sixteen-pence and the use of sovereigns to some extent however small as a permanent part of the circulation. In the opinion of many members of the Chamber a gold currency is entirely unsuited to the requirements of this country and from the terms of their despatch the Government of India themselves appear to regard it in the light of an uncertain experiment surrounded with difficulties which are not likely to be solved for a considerable time.

In conclusion the general opinion of the mercantile community in Calcutta, so far as the Committee have been able to ascertain it, is that the cost of the measures proposed by the Government of India would be much greater than is estimated; that the period of transition would be indefinitely prolonged; and that the result would for many years to come diminish rather than strengthen the confidence in the minds of English capitalists and investors.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ended June 17th were as under:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Cities.		
Bombay	98	26
Karachi	89	74
Districts.		
Surat	21	14
Thana	88	68
Satara	14	8
Kolaba	3	3
Belgaum	48	40
Dharwar	11	13
Karachi	7	6
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	2	2
Kathiawar	2	1
Kolhapur	42	26
Cutch	56	35
Sachin	6	4
Bhor	2	1
Total	489	321

The mortality to date is as follows:—

Plague Deaths previously reported	89,400
Do. week ended June 17	321
Total death	89,721

WHILE an old and famous bell-ringer named Helms was helping to ring a muffled peal at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, in memory of Mr. Gladstone, during the funeral of the departed statesman, he was all unconscious that he was also engaged in sounding his own death-knell. For forty years he had belonged to the "Cumberland youths," and was one of the best-known members of that campanological fraternity. Helms was taking his part in the "muffled touch," when he suddenly fell in an apoplectic seizure from the box on which he was standing. The bell-ringer was promptly conveyed to Charing-cross Hospital, where he expired in the presence of his family, who had been hastily summoned to his bedside.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Office, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presiding. There were also present ;— Messrs. Abdul Hussein Adamji Pirbhai, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Bhagwandas Narrotamdas, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, C. T. Burke, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Darasha Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Mr. Diogo Manual DeSilva, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha Bomanji Master, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Dost Mahomed Alana, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim, Commander T. G. R. Finny, Messrs. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Hasambhai Visram, Hormusji Shapurji Vakil, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jamsedji Cursetjee Jamsetji, Jamsedji Kharsetji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kalabhai Lallubhai, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Karimbhai Adamji Pirbhai, Karsandas Chabildas, Kavasji Edali Dadachanji, K.M. Shroff, Kazi Rabirudin, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, G. Lund, A. Mckenzie, Mir Aun Ali, Mirza Hussein Khan, Professor O. V. Muller, Messrs. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Nowrosjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. G. W. Roughton, Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi, Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, Vithaldas Damodar, Rao Saheb Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Esmail.

INCANDESCENT GAS LAMPS.

The Corporation considered letter to the Secretary from the Commissioner, dated 30th April last, regarding the supply of mantles for incandescent gas lamps in the different Municipal Markets.

Dr. Katrak moved that, under the circumstances explained by the Commissioner in his letter, sanction be given to enter into contract with Mr. Langner for supply of mantles at the rate of eight annas per month per lamp for a period of two years.

Dr. Cowasji proposed an amendment to the effect that sanction be given to the renewal of the contract with Mr. Mahler for the supply of mantles for a period of two years at the rate of one rupee per light per month. He remarked that their executive engineer had recommended the use of Welsbach burners supplied by Mr. Mahler.

Dr. De Monte seconded the amendment.

Dr. Viegas supported the original proposition on the ground that by accepting the new burners they would be encouraging competition and thus set their face against monopoly.

The Commissioner remarked that the Corporation would be ill-advised to accept the original proposition.

The Secretary then read a letter from Mr. Penny to the Executive Engineer, Municipality, dated 6th April last, which runs as follows : "There is evidently some misunderstanding in the Corporation about the "Welsbach" burners, *They are patented and protected in India*, and any one infringing the patent is liable to prosecution. I admit that burners and mantles are being sold in Bombay other than the "Welsbach," but the cost of prosecution is so great, and the sellers are all men of straw, so with an injunction and damages obtained the patentees would get nothing than to pay their own costs. This alone has prevented Mr. Mahler from prosecuting. The imitated article is very inferior, and the purchasers will very soon have to go to Mr. Mahler. The Corporation by using any other mantles will be infringers of the patents. In England the incandescent Gas Company have brought many actions against infringers and have succeeded in every case. I will send you a journal with report of trials."

Professor Muller moved another amendment to the effect that the contract be given to Mr. Langner for one year only.

Dr. Silva seconded the amendment.

On being put to the vote, Professor Muller's amendment was carried by a large majority.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GROUP OF COUNCILLORS.

The Corporation considered letter to the President from Sir George Cotton, Kt. dated 7th May 1898, requesting them to accept, an enlargement of the photographic group of councillors as a small token of his great appreciation of the kindness and consideration shown to him by the members of the Corporation during the time he had the honour of being president.

Mr. Dost Mahomed Alana proposed that Sir George Cotton be informed that the Corporation accepted with thanks the photographic group of councillors.

Professor Muller seconded the proposition.

Mr. N. N. Wadia said that the Corporation would think twice before they accepted the trash, for he could call it by no other word. A photograph of that kind was not only not acceptable but it would besides form a bad precedent which the Corporation ought not to countenance. The Corporation would rue the day when they accepted such a present from a councillor. He strongly urged the councillors not to accept the photograph. He then moved an amendment that the photograph be not accepted.

Mr. Mehta : It is no amendment, Mr. Wadia may vote against the proposition.

Mr. Wadia then moved the amendment in another shape, namely, that the Corporation declined with thanks the acceptance of the present.

The President : It is not an amendment.

Mr. Wadia said that he felt sure that the Corporation would reject it.

On a division the proposition was declared carried, 14 members having voted for and 10 against it.

Mr. Vincent demanded a poll.

Mr. Unvala : It is absolutely bad taste.

Mr. Hormusjee Chothia : It is absolutely in order.

When the doors of the Council Hall were being closed for the purpose of taking the poll, Mr. Shroff protested against members being shut out of fresh air.

The poll was then taken, the result being that 25 members voted for and 12 against the motion, several members refrained from voting either way.

Mr. Mehta : Courtesy has after all succeeded against want of courtesy.

THE MEMORIAL FROM THE CYCLISTS OF BOMBAY.

The Corporation next considered memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding letter from the Committee of the Amalgamated Cyclists of Bombay, dated 2nd May, enclosing memorial to the Corporation regarding the levy of tax on bicycles and tricycles.

Dr. Katrak rose to move a proposition on the subject, when,

Mr. Mehta remarked that the memorial could not be dealt with in the middle of the year.

Dr. Katrak then moved that the memorialists be informed that their representation could not be considered in the middle of the year. He said that as far as the protest of the memorialists against the imposition of the tax and its illegality was concerned, they might, if they chose, go to a court of law.

Mr. Kabraji : What do you think will be the revenue derived from the tax !

Dr. Katrak : About forty-eight thousand rupees.

Mr. Unvala seconded the proposition.

Mr. Kabraji said that it would perhaps be interesting to the Corporation to know that the Assessment department had been able to obtain official returns of bicycles and tricycles in the city, there being 165 bicycles and 5 tricycles.

Mr. Mehta : It must be 1,065.

Mr. Kabraji : I am quoting the official return obtained by the assessor.

Mr. Mehta : Then they must have been concealed.

Mr. Kabraji said that would give them an idea of the paltry revenue they would be able to obtain from the tax. Some of the councillors spoke about their being able to collect forty and sixty thousand rupees, but did not think they would be able to get more than four or five thousand rupees. It would be very hard on users of these machines to be taxed for what would after all come to a paltry amount.

Mr. Unvala : Why is it hard ?

Mr. Kabraji said that cycles were not after all an object of luxury. They were used by people who could not afford to keep carriages and horses. It would not be proper to tax a small section of the community for the benefit of the whole community. They might as well tax the pedestrians. He appealed to the Corporation not to impose any taxation on machines which were considered to be health-giving vehicles.

Mr. Mehta said that the Corporation could not consider the question in the middle of the year. They could not repeal the tax in the middle of the year. If Mr. Kabrajee's arguments were carried to their logical conclusion, it might be said that the Government of India ought not to tax drugs, which were used for the purpose of improving and restoring one's health. If the memorialists thought that it was illegal to tax the cycles, they might have the question decided in a court of law.

Professor Muller thought that the memorial could not be considered in the middle of the year. If the memorialists had any grievance in the matter they might send their representation at the time they considered the New Budget.

The motion was then put to the vote and carried.

WASTE OF WATER.

The Corporation considered memorandum to the Secretary from the Commissioner, forwarding letter to himself from the Water Engineer, dated 26th April reporting (a) what special measures, if any, had been adopted to obtain prompt information regarding any accidental bursts in water pipes and street connections, or any leakage or breakage of taps at public standpipes, that may occur in the city; (b) whether any specific rules had been framed with regard thereto for the guidance of the inspecting staff to whom is assigned the duty of reporting as to such broken pipes and taps.

Dr. Dinshaw Bomanji Master moved that the report of the Commissioner be recorded. He said that the rules regarding prevention of waste of water were not observed and carried out properly by the subordinates of the municipality, and it was incumbent upon superior officers to keep a vigilant eye on them.

Rao Bahadoor Dhakji Kashinath seconded the proposition.

Mr. Vincent remarked that a great number of policemen had instructions from him to report at once by telephone to the nearest municipal officers whenever they found leakage of water in any place.

Mr. Kabraji complained that a large quantity of water was being wasted owing to the taps of standpipes being left open all day long.

Dr. Master, in replying, said that an instance had come under his observation in which leakage continued for three weeks without check.

Mr. Vincent : Why did you not report the matter to the authorities ?

Dr. Master : I reported the matter to the local plague officers.

Mr. Vincent : Why did you not report to the Commissioner ?

Dr. Master : I was not bound to do so.

Mr. Vincent : You were.

On being put to the vote the proposition was carried.

A QUESTION OF COURTESY.

The Corporation considered letter from Mr. Revale Mohunduttu, L. M. & S., dated 1st May 1898, offering to supply on payment his fever specific, for the treatment of plague.

Dr. Cowasji moved and Dr. de Monte seconded, that the letter be recorded.

Mr. Roughton moved an amendment to the effect that the letter be consigned to the waste-paper basket.

Mr. Vincent seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta regretted that in spite of his private appeals to the contrary Mr. Roughton had thought fit to move the amendment. He was also surprised to see Mr. Vincent rising to second it. He quite admitted that people ought not to come to the Corporation with letters like these. Though they had on previous occasions received worse letters than this, but they had been simply passed over. He appealed to Mr. Roughton to withdraw his amendment, as it was derogatory to the dignity of the Corporation that it should be kept on record that such an amendment had ever been moved.

Mr. Roughton rose to speak in response to the appeal made to him by the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta. He had only to say that Mr. Mehta had not the courage of his conviction, which he (the speaker) had. (Laughter.)

The amendment was then put to the vote and negatived by 4 votes against 22. The original proposition was then carried by a majority.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA players have again had a busy week. They placed the Glosters in the League competition on Saturday and received their first beating by two goals to nil. The Glosters had the best of the game in the first half, but in the second half the ball was mostly near their goal line and Calcutta were unfortunate in not scoring. Harris was away from his place at back, which was filled by Meugens the latter, however, seemed slack. Birkmyre at centre appears to have lost his old dash, and does not take sufficient advantage of his opportunities. Mercer, the new man on the right wing, is out of training, but with practice he will undoubtedly improve. Like Stewart on the left, he does not centre soon enough. This is a fault common to all the wing forwards. Winckworth on Saturday appeared in his old place as centre half, and did a lot of work. We hope he will continue to play regularly for Calcutta, as he will considerably strengthen their half back division.

On Tuesday Calcutta played a game with a scratch team of the Glosters which they won by one goal to nil. Play on both side was not very brilliant. On Wednesday Calcutta second team played against Sibpur College, but neither side scored. The game showed up conspicuously Dr. Wilson and Jacob, who played centre forward and half-back, respectively, for Calcutta, and we should like to see them both playing for the first team when they meet the West Kent today. Calcutta is badly in want of a centre forward who will get away with the ball as soon as it is passed him, and Dr. Wilson appears to understand that this is what he is required to do. With a little more practice, although he is an old international Rugby player, he should turn out a dangerous man at Socker. Jacob, who is another old international Rugby man, showed distinct promise at centre half, and if Winckworth does not turn out to-day Calcutta would do well to give him a trial in their first team. He is not fast, but tackles well and keeps on worrying his opponent.

That the introduction of the League Championship has given a fillip to football is evidenced by the material improvement made in the competitive teams. Not only has there been "new blood" added to Calcutta, but also to Dalhousie and the Rangers, and a very interesting game is looked forward to this afternoon between the latter teams, who met a fortnight ago, when the Rangers won by three goals to one. Since this contest, Dalhousie have been materially strengthened by the addition of Bell, Swan, Oakley, etc. The first pair played against the Royal West Kent on Saturday, the result being in their favour by one goal to nothing. The contest was a close and exciting one, and though the military were worsted their combination and passing were very good indeed. Dalhousie showed far better form than on the occasion they played the Rangers, and the latter team will have all their work cut out to repeat their performance of a fortnight previous. It is satisfactory to learn that Batho has decided to play, and will probably make his first appearance this afternoon against Dalhousie. He is one of the best men in the Rangers, and among the new men of this team is O'Sullivan, who will probably also turn out this afternoon with Cooke and Hill. The last named, who is one of the most brilliant centre forwards in Calcutta has nearly got over the effects of a sprain to his leg sustained a fortnight ago, in the match against Dalhousie, and since has been unable to play. He may do so this afternoon when Muir, the Dalhousie forward, who was similarly damaged, may also turn out.

The Dalhousie have been engaged during the week in practice games against Glosters and Sova Bazar, the latter of whom they worsted, but the exhibition of the military was too good, and they won by one goal to nothing. The Glosters, so far, have been invincible in the League competition, having defeated both the Calcutta and the Rangers, and drawn with the Royal West Kent. They have acquired five points the same number obtained by Calcutta, but the latter team have taken part in four matches, and the military in three only. The military have the advantage of scoring more, and thus being the leading team. The R. A., Barrackpur, have obtained four points, which is also the score of the Rangers, while the Royal West Kent is a point lower. The points obtained by Howrah are a couple, but the Y. M. C. A. are not credited with any score so far.

The Rangers have played so far three matches, winning against Dalhousie and Y. M. C. A., and being defeated by Glosters. For each win two points are allowed, and for a draw one point. Each team has to play fourteen matches in the competition, the provisional rules of which are out, and appear to be carefully drawn up. The League matches shall be played in accordance with the laws of the English Football Association, and be comprised of European Clubs only and these shall play home and home matches with one another except in circumstances provided in rule 2, which runs thus : Clubs not being able to get a team to go to Dum Dum or Barrackpur, and in the event of these teams having to come into Calcutta to play, they should have their expenses paid by the club failing to meet them on their own ground. In the event of a club having to scratch, the match shall be considered as a win to their opponents. If two or more should tie on the total number of points, the issue shall be determined by the proportion of goals for and against in the whole of the League matches.

The match between the Rangers and Y.M.C.A on Saturday last was expected to be a walk-over for the former team on their previous exhibition, but the latter team made a creditable display, which was due to the addition of "new blood" including Behren, Deefholts and Barrett, the first named making an excellent custodian. Almost immediately before the call of time, Hooly notched the second point for the Rangers, whose combination and passing appeared to be weak. Hill, Cook, and O'Sullivan, who did not play, will appear this afternoon, and this change in the team is likely to have a better effect. Batho will take part in the subsequent League matches.

As the first round for the Shield will have to be played off by the 16th of July, there is still a month left for League matches, but as only Saturday is set apart for the purpose, only half the number of matches is likely to be decided during this period. The 42nd Highlanders (Black Watch) are not expected before the latter end of July, when they will make their first appearance here. This formidable team are favourites, while the Glosters are next fancied.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 17.

Gee, Surg-Capt, 5th B C, on leave from Cownpore
Bryce, Lieut, Punj Comt, Transpt Dept, on leave, from Rawal Pindi
Couper, Capt, Punj, 1-4th Goorkhas on leave, from Bakloh
Ryall, Capt, Punj, 1-4th Goorkhas on leave, from Bakloh
Nicholls, Capt, Beng, 2nd P Q, on leave, from Kohat
Pigott, Capt, Madras, R Warwick Regt, on duty, from Secunderabad

JUNE 18.

McLeod, Brig-Genl, Ms, Dist Staff, on leave, from Bangalore
Bedford, 2nd Lt, Madras 26th M I, on leave, from Belgaum
Beresford, Capt, Punj, 3rd Bn Rifle Brigade, on exchange, from England

JUNE 20.

Scott, Lieut, Bombay, R E, on duty, from Khyber Force

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 18.

Cook, Lt-Col, Ms, 5th Burmah Bn, on leave, from Poona
Pigott, Capt, Ms, R Warwick Regt, on duty, from England
McLeod, Brig-Genl, Ms, Dist Staff, on leave, from England
Churchill, Lt, Ms, 4th Hussars, on leave, from England
Bedford, 2nd Lt, Ms 26th M I, on leave, from England
Lawrenson, Lt, Ms, Comt Dept, on leave, from England
Hatch, Capt, Bo Inspr A Signalling, on leave, from England
Scudamore, Capt, Bo, R E, on furlo. from England
Bramby, Capt, Beng, Blackwatch, on leave from England
Gee, Surg-Capt, Beng, 5th B C, on leave, to London
Blood, Maj-Genl, Beng, Staff, on leave, to London
Craster, Lt, Punj, 4th Pathans, on leave, to England
Chins, Lt, 24th P I, on Med Cert, to England
Corrie, Lt, Punj, Kohat M Battery, on leave, to England
Russell, Maj, Punj 2nd R Sussex Regt, on leave to England
Bryce, Lt, Punj, Comt Transpt Dept on leave, to England
Couper, Capt, Punj 1-4th Gurkhas, on leave, to England
Ryall, Capt, Punj, 1-4th Gurkhas, on leave, to England
Nicholls, Capt, Punj, 2nd P I, on leave, to England

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE command of the troops in the Tochi Valley has been reduced to one of a Colonel on the staff. The appointment goes, we believe, to Colonel Dyce, now at Multan.

CAPTAIN CARTWRIGHT, 6th Bombay Cavalry, officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Sind district, *vice* Major Chance, officiating as Assistant Adjutant-General, Quetta district.

IT is notified for information and guidance, that all heavy packages not suitable for pony loads intended for despatch from Bandipur up the Gilgit road during the ensuing open season, should reach Bandipur not later than 30th June, 1898, for despatch on camels.

MAJOR MULLALY, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General for mobilisation, has won the gold medal offered by the United Service Institution of India for the annual prize essay : Captain Clay, 43rd Gurkhas, Intelligence Branch, receiving the silver medal. The subject of the essay was the best plan for providing a reserve of British officers for the Indian Army.

IT has been decided that Indian Medical officers shall in future receive an allowance of Rs. 100 a month for the medical charge of each section of a field hospital in lieu of consolidated salaries for medical charge of such hospital as a whole ; but the allowances to Army Medical officers for the charge of field hospitals, and to officers of both services for charge of general hospitals, shall remain unchanged.

IN Calcutta, Christians, Brahmos, Mahomedans and even the Marwaris have lost much of their prejudice against anti-plague inoculation, but so far the Bengali Hindus, as a community, have shown small inclination to put faith in Mr. Haffkine's prophylactic method. The example set sometime ago by Raja Benoy Krishna Deb, of Sobhabazar, who had himself, all the members of his large family and his servants inoculated has had yet little or no effect on the middle class Bengali Hindus.

AT the last meeting of the Colombo Harbour Board, plans were laid before the members for a new passenger jetty, and were approved. The road leading to the jetty is to be widened considerably. To obviate the necessity under which passengers now have to make their way over to the Customs House on arrival, for the purpose of making a declaration of the contents of any dutiable articles in their possession, a Custom officer is to be stationed at the jetty, and on driving up to the entrance, will have to pass through what is practically a branch of the Customs House. The whole of the jetty and its approaches are to be lit with the electric light. The total cost is estimated a Rs. 1,50,000.

BY Saturday's Mail the Bengal Chamber of Commerce sent home a long letter to the Indian Currency Committee, in which they wrote : "Although the members of the Chamber are divided as to the best course to be pursued to set the currency of the country on a sound basis, they are practically unanimous in condemning the proposals now put forward by the Government of India. The grounds of their objection are—(1) that the cost of the measures proposed would be much greater than is estimated ; (2) that the period of transition would be indefinitely prolonged ; and (3) that the result would for many years to come diminish rather than strengthen the confidence in the minds of English capitalists and investors."

SIR MACKWORTH YOUNG has addressed a somewhat remarkable letter on the subject of plague administration to the Commissioner of Jullundur. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is "not prepared to say that it is either desirable or practicable" in every case among an ignorant and prejudiced population to enforce the measures necessary for the extermination of plague. What then, asks the Allahabad paper, is to be the criterion of desirability and practicability ? According to Sir Mackworth it is to be found by considering the question whether the evils arising from the enforcement are likely to be more serious than the evils resulting from the mortality among the people in a particular place. In other words the obligation to enforce plague rules is no longer absolute, but is apparently to be left to the discretion of the local authorities

THE shooting of the Army in the Madras Presidency in 1897-98 may be considered very satisfactory as a whole. The British Infantry regiment heading the list is the East Lancashire with a figure of merit of 133. and only 13 third class shots. The corps which has improved most is the 1st East Yorkshire Regiment, Belgaum, whose figure of merit has gone up 63 per cent. Of Native Infantry corps in this Presidency the 26th Madras, also at Belgaum, is at the head, its figure of merit being 63, and having in its ranks 16 third class shots. Among units which have run up the list the 17th Madras Infantry at Bangalore is conspicuous, it having increased its percentage by 11 points, and now stands fourth on the list. At the other extremity of the return is found the 25th Madras Infantry, at Cannanore, which is officially returned as "bad," its figure of merit being only 41, while it includes 106 third class shots in its ranks. As the standard for third class has been lowered, the foregoing seems a considerable number, but doubtless local climate and wind influenced target practices to a considerable degree and possibly the new Moplah Companies may not have attained a good standard yet. The 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 13th and 20th Madras Infantry did not fire in their own Presidency this year.

THE question of the extension of the Simla water-supply is being vigorously proceeded with. The present reservoir and works, now in course of completion by Mr. Younghusband, the engineer in charge, are costing 2 1-4 lakhs. A further scheme, by which the outflow of the springs that supply the present gravitation main, shall be caught at a lower level of the Mahasu basin and be conveyed to the pumping station by a second gravitation main has just been proposed by the Punjab Government. Its cost will be about 2 1-2 lakhs, and it has been accepted by the Municipality. The scheme will be taken in hand at once, the necessary land will be acquired, and the pipes will, it is hoped, be procured and laid by 1st March next.

THE whole of the land brought under irrigation by the new water channel, recently completed at Gonah in Chilas, has been taken up by the people of Gor and Buner. The area of this land is considerable, and its cultivation will do much to relieve the present difficulties in the matter of supplies in the Bunji-Chilas Road. The recent heavy rainfall has caused considerable damage to the crops in Chilas, but no scarcity is apprehended owing to so much larger an area having been brought under cultivation than in former years.

IMPORTATIONS of kerosine oil during the past year were greater. There was a much larger quantity received from the United States, though the figures are much below those of former years : from Russia the receipts were smaller. The chief feature in the past year has been the establishment of a growing trade with Sumatra in kerosine oil. Prior to the year 1896-97 no trade was recorded, but during that year small shipments were received which have now developed into a quantity exceeding five millions gallons. It is reported that this oil compares favourably with the Russian article, and in recent months has been imported in tank steamers, for which tanks have been built at Budge Budge. A growing competitor in the mineral oil trade is Burma. In 1893-94 receipts from that province were only one million gallons. It has since increased steadily, the importations during the year just closed having reached a total of over six millions gallons.

THE Queen has approved the appointment of Sir Philip Perceval Hutchins, K.C.S.I., Secretary in the Judicial and Public Department of the India Office, to be a Member of the Council of India, in succession to Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, whose term of the office expired in November last. The Secretary of State for India has chosen Sir Charles Lyall, K.C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to succeed Sir Philip Hutchins as Secretary in the Judicial and Public Department of the India Office.

THE tenants on the Hawarden estate have sent Mrs. Gladstone a touching address of sympathy. They say, while they earnestly join in the universal sentiments in relation to Mr. Gladstone as their leader, the friend of the oppressed, and a true Christian gentleman, it is as the ever kind and generous country gentleman and sympathetic neighbour that his memory will remain uppermost in the hearts of the tenants of the soil upon which that noble character lived so long and loved so well. The rememberance of his great knowledge, and ever ready and always gentle advice, will be one of their most prized possessions, and they hope and pray that strength and comfort may be abundantly given to Mrs. Gladstone and her family by Him in whom her husband had so deep a faith and sure a trust.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	1	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	0	10
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmee	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	0	0	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	*1	0	1
Hospitals	0	0	3
Total	2	1	60
Total plague deaths to date	30,358	26,105	
Same date last year	2	2	70

* Old case which have been under enquiry.

BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. of the 19th June 1898 :—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Under treatment.
Previously reported	160	139	2
Fresh cases	1	0	1
Total	161	139	3

VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

A general meeting of the members of the local Volunteer committees was called on Sunday by Lieutenant W. C. French, district plague officer (Tardeo, Nagpada, and Cammatteepoora), in general Office District No. VI., (Grant Road Hospital). The following members of Tardeo Committee were present, viz. : Mr. C. E. Patell, chairman, Committee No. II ; Khansaheb Saik Abdool Kadar, chairman, Committee No. I ; Messrs. A. S. Moos, D. K. Desai of Bulsar, Pestanji Coowerji Daruwalla and others. Lieut. French then stated the reason of calling the meeting, which was due to the circular received from the plague secretary to the Municipal Commissioner. It contained certain instructions regarding house-to-house visitation, etc., to the local members during the monsoon. It was resolved to issue passes to the public twice a day. Mr. Moos suggested that death certificates should be called upon compulsorily by the officers at cemeteries, but Lieutenant French said that he could not give his consent before consulting higher authorities on that point. The meeting then terminated after passing a vote of thanks to Lieutenant French and Dr. Dalal, medical officer.

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality of Lower Damaun on Saturday was five, while on the same date last year it was two. There were two deaths from plague on Saturday at Varkoond and two attacks and two deaths and five attacks on Sunday. Since Saturday the Governor of Damaun has permitted only the Christians of the Fort and Upper Damaun to have intercourse with each other,, and it is said that within a week more the cordon between these two places will be wholly removed.

NASIK SANITARIUM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

THIS institution is now open and several cottages are available for poor Europeans, Hindus and other races. The climate of Nasik at this time of the year is very pleasant and the change from Bombay beneficial to most people.

The object of the charity is to provide accommodation on the healthy plains of the Deccan for poor women and children (of all races) who are in need of a change of climate, but whose circumstances do not admit of their taking a house or living at a Dak bungalow or hotel. The sanitarium is situated on high open land, in sight of Nasik Road station, adjoining the premises of the Tramway Company. It is about 5 miles from Nasik City and 4 1-2 from Deolali Camp. It consists of ten small cottages, each of which stands in a separate compound. Two of these cottages are available for Europeans, two for Parsees, three for Hindus, and three for other races. The accommodation consists of two living rooms and a nice verandah (which serves as a dining room), a bath room and a kitchen. In some of the cottages there is an additional room at the back for servants. The cottages are furnished in a simple manner with bedsteads, tables, chairs, mats, lamps, etc., and in some there is crockery, a bath and a meat-safe. Occupants must bring their own cooking pots, cutlery, bedding, etc., and supply themselves with everything they require in the way of food. The cottages will be let *free of rent* to eligible applicants, but a charge of Rs. 10 will be made for the ramosee, bheestie and halalcore services. This charge is reduced to Rs. 5 for poor Hindus. There is no objection to the occupants of a cottage being accompanied by a male relative. There are two excellent wells in the grounds, one of which will be reserved exclusively for Hindus, and provisions, including grain and good buffalo milk, can be obtained in the bazzar near the station. Europeans will find it convenient to make arrangements with the tradesmen, either in Nasik or Deolali Camp, to have their daily supplies sent out to them. Firewood and kerosine oil can be purchased from the ramosee in charge of the buildings. It must be borne in mind that the institution is a sanitarium for convalescents and not a hospital for sick people. No medical attendance will be provided, but, in the event of accidents, medical advice can be obtained either at Nasik or Deolali Camp. Forms of application can be obtained from the honorary secretaries at 6, Apollo Street, Bombay, who will gladly supply any further information as to the exact amount of furniture in each cottage, cost of railway ticket, time of the trains, names of tradesmen in Nasik and Deolali, &c. The application must be countersigned by some responsible person who is acquainted with the circumstances of the applicant.

CRICKET.

ELPHINSTONE C. C. *VS.* Y. M. C. A.

THIS match was played on the Cooperage ground on the 18th instant, which resulted in a draw. The Elphinstonians went in first, and after scoring 103 runs for 7 wickets declared their innings closed, leaving an hour and a-quarter for their opponents, who scored 69 runs for 5 wickets, when the stumps were drawn. The following is the score and analysis :—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

M H Sanjana, c Allan, b Lynn	18
H D Kanga, b Lynn	26
S P Pochkhanavalla, b Stevens	11
D C Daruwalla, b James	6
D M Raja, b Monahan	0
D D Kanga (senior), ct Allan, b James	1
C M Patel, not out	9
N N Langrana, c Smith, b James	1
D D Kanga (junior), not out	16
N H Chinoy } to bat.	
D P Seervai } to bat.	
Extra	15
Total	103

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
James	91	7	23	3
Stevens	55	1	31	1
Allan	25	1	10	0
Lynn	35	3	9	2
Monohan	65	4	15	1

Y. M. C. A.

A L Smith, b Raja	7
F Mason, c Daruwalla, b Kanga	16
J Stevens, c Daruwalla, b Kanga	0
E James, c Sanjana, b Raja	4
W B George, not out	15
E Smith, st Kanga, b Raja	2
S Lynn, not out	9
A Monohan } did not bat.	
W Pyton } did not bat.	
J Allan } did not bat.	
A Prentice } did not bat.	
Extra	16
Total	69

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
N H Chinoy	65	8	9	0
S P Phokhanavalla	30	0	11	0
D M Raja	40	2	16	[illegible]
H D Kanga	20	0	11	2
N N Langrana	15	1	6	0

JOHN BRIGHT *VS.* DAIVDYNA C. C.

A cricket match was played on Sunday last between the above teams, which ended in a win for the Brights by two wickets and 88 runs. The Brights going in first put together 143 runs for the loss of eight wickets. Suntokjee, B. Doctor, Bhiwandiwala, Kanga, and M. Doctor all played well, and contributed 32, 26, 24, 22, and 13, respectively. The Hindus followed on, but responded with a total of 55 runs only, Chamare, Dhotry, and Davelker scoring 12, 10, and 11, respectively. At one stage of the game it seemed certain that the Hindus would pull the match and make a draw of it ; but Reporter, the fifth and last bowler of the team who was given a trial with the leather, captured six wickets in less than as many runs just in the nick of time.

THE "Standard's" Odessa correspondent telegraphs that, according to the consensus of reports from all the chief grain-producing regions in South Russia, the general prospect of the crops is exceedingly favourable.

THE WAR.

BY the Messageries steamer Yaos, we have received the following war news from Manila. A correspondent writing from that Port on May 27, says :—

There is nothing very important to report about the state of the city, which remains practically unaltered.

The anti-British feeling is more keenly shown, perhaps, but it apparently exists only among the lower classes.

It is reported that the British authorities intend to run the Swift, as a despatch boat between Hongkong and Manila. A small Spanish gunboat, name unknown, was captured by the Americans on the 25th ult.

It is rumoured that the Spaniards have set a price on Emilio Aguinaldo, dead or alive. No news is known publicly in Manila as to his whereabouts or doings.

The defences are being strengthened along the shore, sugar bags filled with sand being thrown up in front of the batteries. Field and battery guns have been brought in from the landward defences, and the Spaniards are devoting themselves chiefly to repulse any attempt to land from the American transports when they arrive. The majority of the Spaniards profess their ability to hold the city, but those who know the power of the American armaments are less hopeful of success.

ARMING THE REBELS.

The rebels at Cavite have been receiving large supplies of arms. On 24th May, they received two thousand Mauser breach-loading rifles and 200,000 rounds of ammunition, and the the leaders are actively engaged collecting their men together. General Aguinaldo has since then made a seizure of five hundred Mausers from Spanish troops, which will enable him to arm a force equal to the detachment of Spaniards situated about four miles at the back of the town of Cavite. The rebels have also an enormous supply of breach-loading field pieces, and a moderate supply of common shell and shrapnel. The rebels are small men, and have a rather starved appearance, but they are very wiry and tough. A correspondent states that a number of the rebels, who were formerly artizans, and some of whom were previously engaged in the arsenal, were seen carrying forges and bellows, anvils and vices, and in possession of a field gun which they had taken from one of the sunken Spanish cruisers. They were afterwards seen endeavouring to make the field piece fit for service, and exhibiting marvellous patience and perseverance. It is evident that Aguinaldo has a wonderful influence over the rebels, for whereas there were not a hundred persons in Cavite when the Spaniards moved out, there are now more than 20,000 men capable of bearing arms, most of whom had assembled since Aguinaldo's arrival. Aguinaldo's force is only limited by the number of rifles with which they are supplied, and he has information that as soon as the attack is commenced on Manila the greater portion of the native soldiery will desert and assist the rebels. In two week's time, the expedition which brought over the former shipment of rifles is expected to arrive with further supplies, and Aguinaldo is confident of having 15,000 men fully armed before July.

NEWS FROM THE FLEET.

The anxiety of Europeans in the city which has been conveyed to the U. S. fleet by the foreign consuls, shows that the position of affairs is now regarded as critical. The health of the fleet continues good in spite of the severe heat and humidity. A plentiful supply of chickens, eggs, mangoes, bananas and a few pineapples is brought off by natives to the fleet. When Captain Gridley left the Olympia on sick leave for home, the ward room officers manned the gig and rowed him on board the Zafiro, and the seamen thronged the rails of the Olympia and gave him three hearty cheers.

Twenty-one cases of gunpowder for the U.S.S. Petrel, brought to Yokohama by the P.M.S.S. Co's steamer Aztec, were taken by the Japanese as contraband of war.

ARRIVAL OF THE ZAFIRO.

THE ILOILO CABLE CUT.

The U.S. despatch vessel Zafiro, arrived from Manila at Hongkong on May 27 and reported that the state of affairs at Manila is practically unchanged since our last reports. The American fleet remains at anchor, the small gunboats patrolling the harbour in town. Occasional alarms relieve the monotonous inactivity. The remarkable rumours in circulation that a large squadron was being sent out from Spain to the relief of Manila had evidently been rankling in the brain of the look-out on the Zafiro, who one evening reported a long line of lights at regular intervals passing Corregidor Island. A boat was at once lowered, and the matter brought to the notice of Admiral Dewey, on board the Olympia. Signals were hastily exchanged between the warships, the men were called to quarters and in a very short time all the flash lights of the fleet were directed towards the entrance to the Bay. The Spanish squadron was no where to be seen, and it is presumed that the look-out was deceived by the lights of several fishing craft. On May 24, the Queen's Birthday was celebrated with decked ships and the usual salutes. The Zafiro brought over Mr. O. F. Williams, U. S. Consul at Manila, and several officers of the fleet, also Mr and Mrs. Johnson, the former of whom, when the other American citizens left Manila, declined to leave on account of the illness of his wife. The Zafiro leaves on Monday for the Philippines,

A REBEL ENGAGEMENT.

General Aguinaldo, the rebel leader is massing his followers in and around Cavite. On the evening of May 20, there was a great deal of rifle-firing in the vicinity of Cavite, and it was thought that the Spanish soldiery had had an engagement with the rebels. It is stated that there are 37,000 rebels ready to follow Aguinaldo, the leaders who were in command during his absence have sworn allegiance to him. Only about 4,500 of the rebels are armed with Mauser rifles, but bullock carts with arms and ammunition are occasionally captured on the outskirts and go to swell the rebel equipment.

THE POSITION OF THE FLEET.

The somewhat lengthened stay of the U. S. fleet in Manila Bay without any outside supplies is a matter of serious consideration amongst the American officers. There is no doubt that there is a shortness of provisions, and the destruction of the Spanish fleet must have been a severe drain upon the powder magazines. The troopships from San Francisco with supplies are anxiously awaited. It is stated that the prize money to be distributed amongst the crews will amount to about dol. 800 gold to each man. Captain Gridley, the Commander of the Olympia, was a passenger by the Zafiro. He goes home on sick leave ; and Commander Lamberton takes the command of the flagship. Captain Gridley has been ailing for about three months, but with the prospect of entering upon active service he was reluctant to relinquish his command and therefore went with the fleet to Manila. He left by the Coptic for San Francisco to-day. There are not more than thirty sick men in the whole fleet.

THREATENED ATTACK ON CAVITE.

On the evening of 20th May, it was freely rumoured amongst the rebels that the Spaniards were to concentrate their forces in an attack on Cavite. The smaller ships of the American squadron were on the alert all night, and the captured gunboat Callao was moved into a position whence she could sweep with her guns the narrow neck of land between Cavite and Manila. On the evening of the 23rd, considerable alarm was occasioned by a rapid musketry fire. The McCulloch fired a couple of shots from her 3-in. Howitzers, which quelled the disturbance.

THE FOREIGN WARSHIPS AT MANILA.

On 23rd May, the British gunboat Swift arrived in the Bay, and the following day the Pique arrived, which with the Immortalite, made a fine demonstration on Queen's Birthday. Owing to the want of supplies from Manila, the French cruiser Briux was about to leave for Saigon when the Zafiro left for Hongkong.

AFFAIRS IN MANILA.

To quell a threatened mutiny of Spanish and native soldiers in Manila, the priests handed over one million dollars to the Governor-General, and this sum has been mostly absorbed in paying up the arrears of pay. The insurgents in Cavite are unable to commence aggressive operations against the city owing to lack of arms, but they are daily expecting shipments of rifles. The U.S. troops are expected to arrive at Manila about the end of June, and then the American regulars and the rebels, assisted by a large number of Spanish native soldiery, who have agreed to go over to the insurgents as soon as the troops arrive, will commence the attack on the city.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S ANCESTRY.

Rear-Admiral George Dewey, the naval officer who has charge of the United States war power in Chinese waters, says an American contemporary, is a Vermonter, member of the well-known Montpelier family. He was appointed midshipman in 1854, and four years later he graduated from Annapolis. During the civil war he served on the steam frigate Mississippi at New Orleans, Port Hudson and Donaldson. In 1861 he was commissioned a lieutenant commander, and in 1872 he received his commission as commander. In 1884 he was raised to the rank of captain and served the Navy Department in several posts, acquitting himself well in all of them. In 1889 he was commissioned as commodore, and at that time he was placed in charge of the bureau of equipment and recruiting.

THE FIGHT IN CAVITE BAY.

CORRECT NUMBERS OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

A Manila correspondent, says the following, is the correct statement of killed and wounded on the Spanish side :—In the ships, 78 killed and 235 wounded ; in the Arsenal, 23 killed and 45 wounded,—total 381. The original reports were 400 killed and 600 wounded ; but we are informed that there were little more than 1,000 men in all on board the Spanish ships. The real reason why Admiral Dewey gave the order to cease firing and retire after the naval engagement in Cavite Bay was not so much to allow his men to partake of breakfast as to conserve his supplies of ammunition. He found that his men were pumping the ammunition out-board at such a rate to seriously threaten to exhaust the stock. The Boston is said to have fired over 600 rounds in the first engagement, and only a slightly smaller amount in the second. Having crippled the majority of the Spanish ships and holding the remainder at his mercy, Admiral Dewey could afford to call a halt to compare notes and reconsider future movements. The respite was, of course, welcomed by the exhausted crews. For Admiral Dewey, the whole of the officers and men have the sincerest admiration. He it was that took the first risk of mines or torpedoes at the entrance of the Bay, and he it was that led off in the fight with the Spanish fleet. For his judgment as well as his pluck and dash he is warmly praised by all.

There is an impression in some quarters that because the Spaniards were beaten they are necessarily poor fighters. On this score, an attempt is being made to belittle the American success. This is hardly fair. Impartial observers, men who have no reason to favour the Spaniards, are unanimously of opinion that in spite of the blunders of their superiors the Spanish sailors fought pluckily and well. Their ships, it must be remembered, were anchored part of the time, and during the remainder of the fight had a prescribed area in which to manœuvre, thus affording comparatively easy targets for the American gunners, whereas the American ships were under full steam, were therefore mobile, and manœuvred in such a way as to make themless easy of attack. These facts point to one conclusion—that the Spanish sailors still retain the fighting spirit that animated their progenitors. Should the naval forces in the Atlantic be brought into action under happier auspices than the Philippine squadron, the fight with the American ships should be on more equal terms, and the probable result is, in sporting phraseology, 'more open.'

'WELL DONE, ZAFIRO!'

One incident in Manila Bay has not yet been recorded. A day or two after the fight, the Zafiro (which has been utilised by Admiral Dewey for numerous odd jobs of varying degrees of importance), to the amazement of the people on shore, was seen heading shorewards off Malate. When within a thousand yards or so, she was steerd northwards, and the excited spectators could see naval men on board busy sounding the foreshore in front of the city. It was known by this time that Admiral Dewey had informed the Captain-General that the city would not be bombarded unless any of his ships was fired upon by the Spanish batteries. The question on every lip was—Has Dewey sent in the Zafiro to draw the enemy's fire ? Those who know Admiral Dewey must know that if this had been his intention he would have sent one of his cruisers and not an unprotected merchantman, and, needless to say, this was not his intention. The flag captain was on board the Zafiro for the sole purpose of sounding the foreshore for future operations. It was an exciting quarter of an hour, however, alike for the people on shore and the crew of the Zafiro. On board, without the aid of binoculars, they could see one of the big guns on the Luneta being trained after them. The good old Zafiro as she is called, was driven at full speed, and her officers and crew were so intent upon finishing their little job before being fired upon that they did not hear the recall shot fired by the Baltimore. Admiral Dewey has found the Zafiro exceedingly useful. It was she who grappled for and cut the Hongkong-Manila cable, and, afterwards the Manila-Iloilo cable. The Hongkong portion of the cable was buoyed with a heavy spar, but a few days later it was found that the spar had been annexed by some 'lime-juicer skipper' and the cable allowed to sink. The cutting of the Iloilo cable was a smart piece of work. Admiral Dewey gave Captain Whitton only a very limited time to carry out the operation. It was done within the time allowed, bringing up the signal 'Well done, Zafiro!' from Admiral Dewey's flagship.

'SHADOWING' THE ZAFIRO.

SEIZURE OF PROVISIONS.

Since her arrival in Kowloon Bay, says the *China Mail*, the Zafiro has been under close surveillance of the Hongkong Police. Doubtless, the Hongkong authorities are anxious to escape the charge of aiding and abetting any one of the belligerent forces and with that object in view are desirous of preventing contraband of war being transferred from the Colony to the Zafiro. On Saturday evening, a lighter and one or two junks belonging to the compradore A Tee were seized, together with the steam launch towing the flotilla out to the Bay. The total value of the stores seized amounts to about dols. 5000. There seems to be some misapprehension as to the nature of these stores. We are informed that before the Zafiro left Manila, the officers of the various U.S. cruisers commissioned one or two of their number to bring off some of the luxuries of life of which they have been deprived by their prolonged stay in Philippine waters. These are not naval stores in any sense of the word—merely personal effects, luxuries for the most part, of the American officers. We are informed there was nothing contraband, and the seizure is likely to cause much irritation, so much so that the base of supplies of this nature will probably be transferred from Hongkong to Amoy or some other of the coast ports. Already, we have good authority for stating the U.S. squadron has spent over one and a-half millions of dollars in Hongkong ; and, if nothing contraband is being smuggled on board the despatch vessels, it will be a pity if this lucrative business is lost to the Colony.

ARRIVAL OF THE PIQUE.

POSITION OF BRITISHERS IN MANILA MORE THREATENING.

H. M. S. Pique, which has been on a trip to Iloilo and Manila, arrived from the latter port on June 3. It is stated, however, by those on board that the position of the foreign residents, especially of the British residents, is becoming daily more and more precarious. One statement is made that placards have been posted throughout the city inciting the Spaniards against the Britishers. So long as the foreigners elect to remain inside the Spanish lines there will always be extreme difficulty in providing protection for all, even with foreign cruisers in the Bay. Private advices from Manila, however, do not convey any idea of extreme excitement amongst the foreigners.

THE SITUATION AT ILOILO.

Even more than the foreigners in Manila, the foreign community of Iloilo is taking a very reassuring view of the position of affairs. A week or two before the arrival of the Pique, the rebels had made and incursion and looted some churches. To punish these "insurrectos" a force of 1000 Spanish troops had been sent out to the country. There are some thirty British residents and about sixty foreigners in all—including a few ladies and children. They have no desire to leave Iloilo, not being afraid of either party, and are reported to be making a profitable stay. The Spanish gunboat Elcano was not seen, but is believed to be in hiding up the river.

U. S. REINFORCEMENTS FOR MANILA.

A COUSIN OF AGUINALDO BECOMES A LOYALIST.

There was a rumour that Emilio Aguinaldo has not been so cordially received by the Philippine "insurrectos." It is alleged that far from finding himself a "persona grata" with his late followers, Aguinaldo is execrated by a large proportion of them, and was obliged to seek refuge on board a United States cruiser. This, we may say, is not in accordance with the latest information from English sources received by the latest advices from Manila Bay.

We are informed that Aguinaldo expected to give battle to the Spaniards at San Francisco de Malabon on the 31st ult. Balde Mero, Aguinaldo's cousin, has defeated and gone over to the Spaniards, who have given him the titular rank of 'General.' He is attached to the force under the command of General Triez. Aguinaldo offered forgiveness if Balde Mero would return, but the latter professes intense loyalty to the Spanish cause and elects to remain on that side.

The Governor of Cavite has established his headquarters at San Francisco de Malabon. The suburbs of Manila are now being fortified, troops are being drilled daily at Santa Mesa, and the delay of the rebel and American advance appears to have given heart to the Spanish garrison. Many Spanish families have been sent to San Roque for safety. Aguinaldo has now 7000 men armed with rifles.

We are informed that the U.S. cruisers San Francisco, Bennington, and Yorktown are all coming over to join Admiral Dewey's command. The Yorktown and Bennington have been at Honolulu, and the San Francisco has been undergoing repairs at San Fransisco. The Bennington and Yorktown are steel-hulled ships of the same class, 1710 tons, 3436 indicated horse-power, twin screws, 6 guns in main battery. The San Francisco is a protected cruiser of 4098 tons, 9913 i.h.p., 12 guns main battery. It is believed all three ships will bring out supplies for the squadron and probably some troops.

THE LOOTING AT CAVITE.

A British resident, writing about the operations at Cavite, complains very bitterly of the treatment which he received at the hands of the men of the Zafiro, and it is only just that he should have his statement put forward. He was in the thick of the fight and his house was so damaged that he had to fly to the interior. One incident he relates has a comical side to it. A launch had been sent out from Cavite to Manila, and in the grey dawn, when admiral Dewey's fleet were creeping up the Bay, the launch was mistaken for a torpedo-boat, and drew the fire of the American fleet. The engines of the little launch were knocked to pieces, but, strange to say, the hull was beached, and afterwards raised, while fortunately none of the crew were injured. His house at Cavite was damaged by shells fired by neighbouring forts by the Americans, merely in the ordinary course of war, and afterwards the tenement was rendered uninhabitable by a continuity of fire at objects near by. In his absence, however, the deserted house referred to was apparently mistaken by the Zafiro people as a fair subject for looting—evidently the Zafiros were in a hurry—and no one was present who could say that the house or houses belonged to British residents, although there were evidences enough to show that the houses were not Spanish. It is stated that drawers were broken into, and lock-up places opened, while furniture was destroyed and other things removed. That such irregularities could have occurred knowingly, it is simply impossible to believe, and it is satisfactory to know that so soon as complaint was made to the American Admiral that gallant officer not only promised prompt payment of any stores removed, but restitution of any household goods found to have been so taken in error. The correspondent concludes his letter by saying that the American officers were all very kind and gave their assurance that every reparation would be made.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR GUITORAS, of the University of Pennsylvania, has been sent to Tampa, and will accompany the U. S. Army to Florida in order to take measures for the prevention of yellow fever in the U. S. camps and garrisons if possible. The fever is restricted to certain parts, and does not seem to be influenced by altitude. As a rule the more important the town from a commercial point of view, the more it is a prey to the disease.

The troops ought to be stationed in places clear of infection, and should not communicate with diseased ports; but ideal conditions are not always possible in a military campaign. Whether or not the fever can be kept from the troops depends on whether the medical requirements can be carried out.

Rich deposits of coal have been discovered between Johannesberg and Krugersdorp. The seams are about 200 feet under the surface, and are nearer the gold-fields than the present coal mines. Moreover, a diamond field has been discovered at Rietfontein, according to "Cosmos," and is expected to be twice as rich as Kimberley. Valuable gold reefs 2,400 feet deep have been found between Johannesburg and Krugersdorp. Fortune seems unwilling to leave the Boer farmers in peace.

"Edelmetall-Industrie" reports that an immense gold field has been discovered in the virgin forests of the Gorgeny Snow mountains—a favourite hunting ground of the late Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria. Rich veins of gold are found 30 to 40 feet below the surface.

Veils have been objected to as impairing the eyesight, and therefore a source of danger to ladies. Dr. G. A. Wood, of Chicago, has selected specimens of the veils worn, and finds that all impair the view, especially the dotted kind. Vision is spoiled in proportion to the number of meshes in the veil per square inch; but the texture has much to do with the matter. When the threads are single one can see better than when they are double. The safest veil is that without dots, sprays, or other figures, and with large regular meshes of single, compact threads. Weak eyes are injured by wearing veils.

The new island which has risen near the north-west of Borneo, opposite Labuan, is about 200 yards long and 150 yards wide and of clayey earth and rock. Its formation is supposed to be connected with the earthquake felt at Hudat, British North Borneo, in last September.

An artesian well sunk at San Marcos, Texas, has led to the discovery of a new species of salamander. It is blind, and nearly white in colour, with long slender legs and toes, which are useless for locomotion but adapted as feelers in the darkness of the underground waters. A specimen of the creature has been sent to Cornell University and named Typhlomolge.

Professor S. H. Vines made a glycerine extract of the mucous membrane in the pitchers of the pitcher plant and found it to digest fibrin. The digestive action was disputed, but the Professor has recently made further experiments, which tend to confirm his earlier conclusions.

Dr. S. H. Emmens has replied to the letter of Sir William Crookes in the "Mining Journal," and congratulates him on being the "first chemist in England to artificially produce gold." This refers to the experiment of Sir William which resulted in an increase of about 21 per cent. in the proportion of gold in silver, after it had been subjected to intense cold and hammering for 40 hours. Dr. Emmens, it appears, publicly predicted, nearly a year ago, that either Sir William Crookes or Professor Dewar would perform the feat of transmutation, and he thinks that Sir William has no cause for modestly declining the credit of his achievement.

Dr. Zanger, German, finds that the poisonous principle of the venom of the honeybee is not destroyed by boiling, nor drying and heating to the boiling point, nor by diluted acids and alkalis. It is an organic base, soluble with difficulty in water, but kept in solution by an acid. The poison has no effect on a healthy skin, but is a powerful irritant on the mucous membranes. Tests on rabbits show that when placed in the eye the poison injures it and makes the animal bad.

It is stated that in the West Indies the lizards, from the large iguana downwards, run erect on their hind legs when hurried. Pictures on rocks at the watershed of Guiana show lizards running erect. The Mexican iguanoid lizard and the "frilled lizard" of Australia also do so.

Those who are expecting great things from the change of American sentiment in regard to this country had better read the words of a leading American scientific journal on the area of American islands belonging to European Powers. Spain possesses 39,562 square miles, Great Britain 11,570 square miles, and France, the Netherlands, and Denmark smaller areas of the islands off the Atlantic coasts of the United States; while the States themselves possess none.

"Looking at this list," says the journal, "it is amusing to recall the position taken by foreigners that the United States have no right to desire a transfer of any of these islands to her control; no reason to look askance at this line of foreign and always hostile possessions; and no interests that make these islands necessary to us. The question is often asked, Why is there so much hostile feeling among Americans towards England? And the answer is plain enough. Great Britain is the only nation that is arming herself against this country. We consider her course in this respect foolish, and one that she will pay a heavy price for some day, whatever the cost be to us. It is, however, consistent with her policy in other parts of the globe, and one that has led to great disturbance." When an important technical journal goes out of its way to write so it is evident that we are wise to protect our own in America; and if the Americans dislike the fact they have simply their intemperate ambition to thank for it, as we only desire to live in peace with them. If the Americans object to having neighbours in the world they are "gey ill to live wi'," and had better find a new planet all to themselves.

E. Kopp publishes a paper on indigo salt in the "Society's Journal," Mulhouse. For a number of years a prize has been offered in the bulletin for a process to produce photographic pictures upon cotton fabrics by printing—a problem which has not yet been solved. Kopp has made a contribution towards the solution of the question founded on the following facts:—Indigo salt was formerly sold in commerce as bisulphite compound. The same decomposed strongly, however, in diffused daylight; even if stored in dark rooms, decomposition set in after a few months. Therefore, Kalle now offers the free "keton" of the indigo salt to the print works, and the consumer has to add the bisulphite himself directly before use. Kopp had made the observation that cotton goods prepared with indigo salt, if they had been exposed to the light for some time before treatment with soda lye, did not show a nice blue effect. On this he based his photographic process. He prepared the cotton fabric with indigo salt, 7·5 grammes; sodium bisulphite, 40 deg. B., 0·01 litre; soda, 1·0 gramme; water, 4·0 c.c.m.; wax, 1·46 litre; gum water, 0·3 litre. Dry with exclusion of light, and the fabric is prepared for the photographic printing. Expose the texture, according to the description of the "cliche" and the concentration of the colour, from one hour to one day to the sun. The design forms in yellow, passing more or less into dark brown. Develop with caustic soda lye of 15 deg. B. at 62 deg. Cent. on the foulard wash and dry.

The report of the Committee appointed by the Society of Arts to consider the causes of the deterioration of paper appears in the Society's *Journal*: The Committee have examined a number of books as evidence of "deterioration of paper;" some submitted by librarians in a condition of complete disintegration; some of their own selection exhibiting various grades of deterioration of the paper of which they are composed. They conclude on the evidence before them as follows:—As to the two tendencies to deterioration of papers these are marked (1) by disintegration, (2) by discolouration. They are independent effects, but may be concurrent. They are notably so in papers containing mechanical wood pulp. Actual disintegration has been brought to light in papers of all grades; from those of the best quality as regards the fibrous materials of which they are composed, i.e. rag papers; also of course in those of lowest quality, i.e. containing mechanical wood pulp in large proportions. It is generally the result of chemical change of the fibres themselves. As to the causes determining such changes: in the case of the rag papers examined the effects appear to be due to acid bodies: the disintegration may be generally referred to acidity. In the case of mechanical wood pulp the effects are traceable to oxidation pure and simple; the disintegration is accompanied by a basic or alkaline reaction of the paper. Discolouration may be said also to affect all papers more or less, and without discussing minutely the chemistry of the changes, the evidence obtained certainly warrants the general conclusion that discolouration of ordinary cellulose papers (as distinguished from those containing mechanical wood pulp) under usual conditions of storage is proportional to the amount of rosin which they contain, or more generally to the rosin and the conditions employed for fixing it in the ordinary process of engine-sizing.

"HUNYADI JÁNOS." Professor VIRCHOW, as one of the first to recognise the value of this popular Aperient Water, testifies to its having given him invariably satisfactory results. He considers it "ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE OF THE CURATIVE AGENTS AT OUR DISPOSAL." Sold every where.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Duke of York, 1,972 tons, Captain F Lane, sailed yesterday, for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Lavernock, 1,501 tons, Captain G. Jenkin, will sail to-day, for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE s s Sabraon, 1,541 tons. Captain R Gasden, cleared yesterday, for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE Barque Grosvenor, 516 tons. Captain C. W. Brebner, will sail to-day, for Mauritius, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nevasa, 1,945 tons, Captain G. Jacobs, which arrived in harbour on Sunday last, from Bahrein, (13th June,) brought a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Aglaia, Captain A Petris, which arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta (7th June) brought a general Cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ellora, 1,493 tons, Captain A. Thomas, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon (31st May) via Colombo, with a general cargo, and one deck passenger.

THE s s Hochelmer, 1,810 tons, Captain H Sandster, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg (12th May), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade & Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, will sail to-day, for Karachi, with a general cargo, and Mrs Henderson, assistant Surgeon G W Vincent, and 65 deck passengers.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's s s Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain E Barabino, sailed yesterday for Hong-Kong, with a general cargo, and Mr Essoofally, Mr Shaikally and friend, and 16 deck passengers.

THE s s Metis, 2,195 tons, Captain J F Robinson, which arrived in harbour on Saturday, last from Middlesoro (5th May), brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 911 tons, Captain F J Raffin, which arrived in harbour on Sunday last, from Jeddah (8th June), brought specie and 18 deck passengers. During the voyage J D de Silva died of chnjestion of the heart on the 15th instant.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Steamer Singapore, Capt C Pizzarello sail to-day for Genoa.—Drs Jassensky, Warner, Kashkadamoff, Mr F Decius, Mrs A Decius, Messrs Vareseheth Pietro Meloni Pivtro, F William Anly, For Suez—Messrs S A Navres, H J Barook, H M Babaye and M M Esphany.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P O Co's s s Coromandel, 2,783 tons, Captain F N Tillard, will sail to day for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's Chins, and Australian Mails a general cargo, and Mr. Furdoonjee J. Patell as a passenger.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Ellora s	Thomas	Rangoon, May 31
	Hochheimer s	Sandster	Hamburg, May 12

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
20	Æolus s	Kirkwood	Havre
	Bormida s	Barabino	Hongkong
	Duke of York s	Lane	Marseilles

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Kola, Livingstone, for Karachi
" Singapore, Pizzarello, for Genoa, etc
" Coromandel, Tillard, for China
" Lavernock, Jenkin, for Dunkirk
" Sobraon, Gasden, for Liverpool
Barque Grosvenor, Brebner, for Mauritius

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Inchmaree, for Marseilles and Liverpool
" Aglaia, for Calcutta, etc
" Carthage, for London, etc
" Naseri, for Jeddah, etc
" Ellora, for Calcutta, etc

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 20.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Steuart s—60 cases whisky Jamsetjee Nowrojee, 20 cases whisky Edulji Bezonjee, 50 cases whisky H S Smith and Co, 82 cases whisky Morinas and Co, 51 cases soap V Mohomedally, 3 cases whisky Sorabjee Cowasjee.
Bullionist s—1 puncheon whisky Treacher and Co.
Nubia s—1 puncheon whisky Treacher and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—19 cases whisky H S Smith and Co.
Aston Hall s—112 cases chemicals G H Allibhoy, 6 casks earthenware M Dawoodjee Soora, 5 hogsheads portwine Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—45 cases oilmenstores Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee, 3 cases bacon, 2 cases cheese, and 4 cases medicine D Dadabhoy, 7 cases tobacco manufactured S K R Cama and Co, 13 cases oilmenstores, 5 cases stationery and 1 case playing cards B M Panthaky.

FROM HAMBURG.

Raventhaler s—4 hogsheads rectified spirit Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, 9 cases envelopes and 1 case writing paper Nuzerally and Cumroodin.

FROM ANTWERP.

Scharlachberger s—35 cases liquor Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Johannesberger s—3 packages chemicals Duckworth Sheriaadkar and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Armenia s—14 cases tobacco manufactured Budroodin Nuzerally.

FROM CHARENTE.

Bullionist s—9 cases brandy Phillips and Co.
Oriental s—10 cases brandy Phillips and Co.
Bombay s—10 cases brandy Phillips and Co.
Clyde s—8 cases brandy Phillips and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—10 cases provision E Russooljee, 30 cases vermouth Edulji Bezonjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—15 cases glassware Gangjee Poonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Algeria s—28 bales wool R Nanjee, 73 bales wool 99 bales goathair Hajee Mohomed Abbs, 52 bales wool Jina Vally, 500 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers, 200 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co.
Sobraon s—2000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers.
Paddington s—2000 cwt wheat David Sassoon and Co, 4000 cwt wheat Killick Nixson and Co, 3300 cwt wheat Ii lay Muir and Co.
Calliope s—350 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 219 bales cotton fly H E Boode and Sons, 75 bales twist waste, 348 bales cotton waste, Owen and Okell.

FOR LONDON

Irena s—600 cwt rapeseed a Blascbeck and Co, 6100 lbs tea, 19 packages matting, 19 packages woolen carpets, and 2 packages woodware King King and Co, 401 cwt dry ginger 48 cwt turmeric B Poonsee.
Carthage s—711 cwt gum M Jaffer.

FROM HULL.

Whitefield s—5008 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Commander s—100 cwt gum Volkart Brothers and Co.
Asama s—2000 cwt wheat 2000 cwt rapeseed Glade and Co, 2000 cwt wheat a Blascheck and 1970 bales cotton Gaddum and Co 2000 cwt wheat 4000 cwt rapeseed 2001 cwt linseed Nansee Khairaz and Co, 2000 cwt wheat Owen and Okell.
Arab s—999 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers.
Algoa s—1200 cwt linseed 2100 cwt rapeseed 1350 cwt wheat Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lismore s—500 cwt cocoanuts 62 cwt turmiric 37 bales cotton Megjee Mooljee and Co, 1540 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 2000 cwt rapeseed Owen and Okell, 775 bales cotton 999 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers, 330 bales cotton fly David Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lavernock s—2,285 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers
Madagascar s—2,000 cwt linseed 864 cwt rapseed Volkart Brothers
Falls of Inversesaid s—2000 cwt poppyseed Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elleric s—8720 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers

FOR TRIESTE.

Orient s—8616 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers, 440 bales cotton Gill and Co, 990 bales cot on Volkart Brothers, 110 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 550 bales cotton Glade and Co, 330 bales cotton The Bombay and Co, 7998 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co
Orient s—100 bales cotton Walter Thacker and Co, 80 bales cotton E Spinner and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—318 cwt raisins Yan Shun and Co
Coromandel s—75 chests opium and chests opium Sassoon J David and Co, 53 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co, 40 chests opium N J Abraham, 81 chests opium Hajee A Esmail and Co, 44 chests opium Mohomed H E Ellias, 4 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co, 44 chests opium M Byramjee, 16 chests opium Abdoola Allarakhia and Co, 1 box cowbazaar D Mowjee, 1 parcel cowbazar, B Esmali 2 tins cowbazar A E Esmali and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel s—74 chests opium David Sassoon and Co, 66 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co, 20 chests opium Silas E Sassoon, 24 chests opium E Noordin and Co, 11 chests opium Tata and Co, 60 chests opium C Ebrahim Co 121 chests opium N J Abraham, 49 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co, 3 chests opium Hiralal Ramgopal, 21 chests opium S N Talati and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Maria Valerie s—6000 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious; imitations, and buy none but Rowlands.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

NOTICES.

WARNER'S
SAFE CURE
HAS NO EQUAL FOR
LIVER TROUBLES,
GALL STONES,
INDIGESTION.

A Wife.

SYRESHAM, BRACKLEY, NORTH HANTS.—"For over ten years I suffered from extreme torpidity of the liver, and biliousness, causing indigestion and loss of appetite. Failing to get permanent relief from the various medicines and treatments tried, I was persuaded to try Warner's Safe Cure. I took it for about five months, and as a result fully recovered my former good health, which I have enjoyed ever since. It is now five years since my recovery, and I have suffered no relapse of the unpleasant symptoms."—(Mrs.) MARY ANN HART.

A Clergyman.

RUGBY, STRETTON-UNDER-FOSSE.—"Nothing suits me so well or does me so much good when suffering from nervousness, indigestion and general weakness, as Warner's Safe Cure."—(Rev.) C. G. SQUIRRELL.

Price of Warner's Safe Cure, 2/9 & 5/6 per bottle, of Chemists & Dealers.

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals.
THREE LEADING FACTORIES—
PARIS—LONDON—STRASBOURG
COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE,
Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.
CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONER
"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*
Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.
"EXCEL" COCOA
In Packets and Tins.
"Grand flavour, delicate aroma."
"Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Analysts*
SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE
¼ lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrapper.)
CHOCOLATE WAFERS
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered) A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.
COURT CHOCOLATE the finest eating Chocolate in elegant boxes.
HIGH LIFE BONBONS.
The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
REVIVISCENT' CHOCOLATE.
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases whereas sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)
Agents:—Bind & Davison, Lahore.

SKEEVIT
THIS is a pleasantly perfumed preparation which prevents the bites of Mosquitos, Ticks and other venomous insects.
It also cures prickly heat.
In Glass bottles suitable for pocket at 1/- and in 2 oz. Stoppered bottles at 2/- and 5 oz. 4/6.
Prepared by H. C. Stephens, Aldersgate St., London.
Also Manufacturer of Stephens Inks.

YOU CAN TAKE

MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.
It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most, carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."
British Medical Journal.

THE GREAT REMEDY
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS
FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.
The Excruiating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH
Thomson's Slotted Rivets.
NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c., that are constantly in need of repairs it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.
No hole required to be punched; simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all Ironmongers & Stores in India.
If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 5/-, post free, from
BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England.
Agents Wanted.

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS
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HARMONIUMS for Churches Drawing Rooms.
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From £4 upward.
Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.
Apply to Messrs. B. NAZIR & Co.
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Fortify the System against Disease
PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S (Trade WW Mark)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)

HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA
VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

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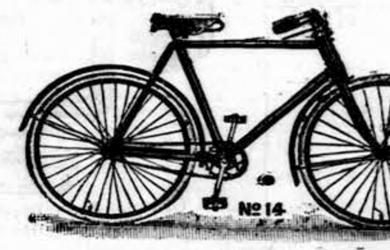
CYCLES.
Second to None.



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Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

A New Era in Cod-Liver Oil Manufacture.
We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.
With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.
THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS
PETER MOLLER'S
HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL.
The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations.*" This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.
The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."
OF ALL CHEMISTS.

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"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR
THE GREAT
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.
"EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

NOTICES.

A WORD TO MOTHERS ON THE FEEDING OF THEIR INFANTS.

Extract from the *Housewife Annual*, 1896-7.

"THERE is not, perhaps, a more important question for a mother who is unable to nurse her infant than the selection of a suitable food as a substitute for that designed by Nature. Sometimes starchy foods are given to young infants which they are unable to digest, and as a consequence, instead of thriving, they remain thin and puny; and there are cases where fatal effects have followed such injudicious feeding. How important, then, for mothers in selecting a food to make sure that it is one upon which reliance may be placed!

"*Judging from repute, as well as from many excellent medical and private testimonials, the infants' food prepared by Messrs. Josiah R. Neave & Co., of Fordingbridge, may conscientiously be recommended.*

"A mistake may be made in classing this food with ordinary starchy foods, the use of which for young infants is to be deprecated. In a report of Dr. A. Stutzer, the well-known analytical chemist of Bonn, who is a director of the Chemical Laboratory of Rhenish Prussia, it is stated that the microscopic examination of Neave's Food, well cooked with milk, showed that no regular cellular structure of the vegetable constituents' origin could be recognised, and that the starch contained in the uncooked food was made fully digestible by cooking; and as regards the proportion of flesh-forming albuminoids and the bone-forming salts, there exists a perfect uniformity between Neave's Food and mothers' milk. A further important testimony to the value of this food, as relating to the matter in question, has been given in the *Medical Magazine*, edited by Dr. George J. Wilson, M.A., which states that the starch is so split up that after cooking no evidence of its presence can be detected by the microscope; ... thus doing away in this particular instance with the ... objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children; and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated. The *Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and other well-known medical magazines have spoken in praise of Neave's Food, also many eminent doctors in this country, as well as in Germany and America."

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OVER SEVENTY YEARS' ESTABLISHED REPUTATION.
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In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

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N & C RAINCOAT
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Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.

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TEST — A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more without penetrating it.
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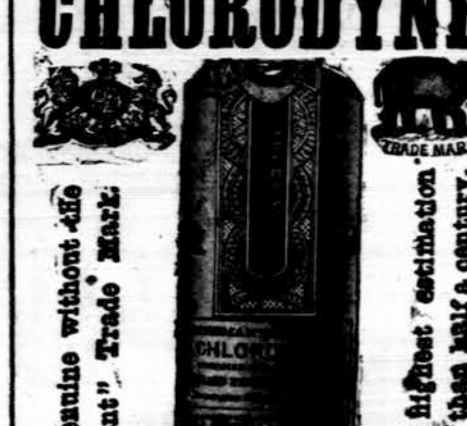
ORIGINAL
CHLORODYNE.



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ARE THE BEST OBTAINABLE, THE BEST ON EARTH AND THE BEST TO DRINK: AS THEY ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE, WELL MATURED AND DISTILLED FROM PURE MALT.

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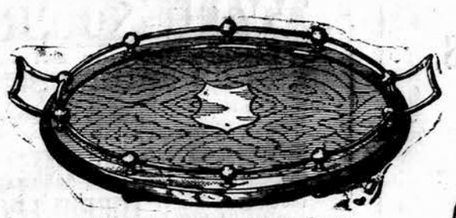

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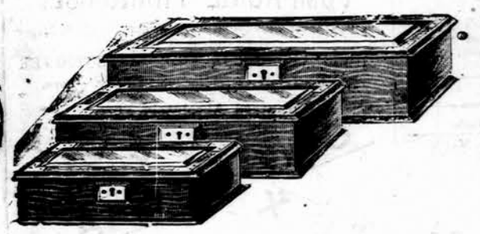

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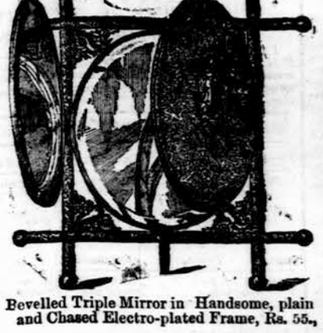

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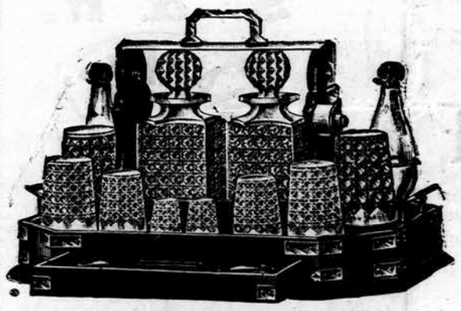

Spirit and Soda Tray. Size 21 in. by 15½ in. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Quart Bottles and Glasses, 2 Drawers for Cigars and Cards, &c., Rs. 240.

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